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Decimated Japanese Armada Flees; 26 First-Line Ships Sunk or Crippled; Eyewitness: Tight Corner for Leyte

Cape Plans Reforestation; Nazi Terror Hits Denmark; AFL Awaits Wage Decision

The World's Day—October 26, 1944

Boston: Cape Cod Plans Face Change by Summer

Remodeled and improved homes, with beginnings of planned reforestation, will be more conspicuous than destroyed buildings and uprooted trees as reminders next summer of the recent hurricane, state Cape Cod officials and businessmen. [Page 5.]

Civic groups in many New England communities announce plans to run Halloween parties for children this year, as a move to reduce that holiday's destructive results to a minimum and give the children's energies a legitimate outlet. Police are co-operating. [Page 5.]

Routing of the big parade opening the Red Feather Campaign on Oct. 29 is being rearranged because two floats, from the Bethlehem-Hingham Shipyard and the New Haven Railroad, are too big to take some of the corners on the proposed route. [Page 2.]

National record for high per capita war production was claimed for Connecticut's industry today by Alfred C. Fuller, President of the Manufacturers' Association of Connecticut, addressing its annual meeting at Hartford. [Page 2.]

A definite promise from Mayor Tobin that he will grant a $200 a year increase for Boston police and firemen by Dec. 1 would stop the campaign of Samuel G. Thorner, former assistant district attorney, for such action, Mr. Thorner stated today.

In Europe: Nazi Terror Wave Sweeps Denmark

A Nazi wave of terror, aimed at the Danish Underground, is reported by Stockholm to be sweeping through Denmark with the arrests of a number of prominent Resistance leaders.

Two Vichy militiamen, accused of participating in the slaying of former French Minister of Interior Georges Mandel last July, have been sentenced to capital punishment on charges of collusion with the enemy, a dispatch from Paris said.

Prime Minister Churchill, declining in the Commons to discuss the return of soldiers who have long been overseas, said that releases from the army on a large scale are not possible now without weakening Britain's war effort.

Six French news gathering agencies have been suspended by the de Gaulle regime, leaving the government-financed Agence Francaise Presse the only organization now distributing news to the French press.

A disturbance involving Romanian Communists and parading members of the Socialist and Peasant Liberal parties occurred before the royal palace in Bucharest Oct. 13, according to advice just received from Stockholm.

Passes, leaves and all military traveling by United States military personnel in the British Isles were put under a 42-hour ban at midnight, Oct. 25 by United States military authorities who used the time to check up on every man in a United States Army uniform in London and other large cities.

Robert Ley, Nazi Labor Front Chief, has told the German people to adopt the slogan "Hold tight! Hold tight! And once again hold tight!", OWI reported.

Germany's battleship Tirpitz has escaped its anchorage at Altenfjord, Norway, where it was menaced by Russian forces in far northern Norway, and has temporarily taken refuge near Tromso, about 100 miles to the south, Norwegian informants in Stockholm disclosed.

Washington: A. F. of L. Awaits Wage Decision

The American Federation of Labor has refused to participate in cases before the National War Labor Board involving demands in excess of the Little Steel Formula until an over-all policy decision has been made on the formula itself. [Financial Page.]

Millions of dollars have been saved in man-hours and material in shipbuilding by development of a new technique of human relations which could be used in almost any factory or industry, the Maritime Commission announced. [Page 3.]

The Blue Network Company, Inc., operating 51 radiocasting and relay stations throughout the nation, asked the Federal Communications Commission to change its name to the American Broadcasting Company, Inc.

Five war activity centers will be brought under rent control on Nov. 1, the Office of Price Administration announced. They are: Taylor County, Fla., McHenry County, Ill., Jefferson County, Iowa, Westchester County, N. Y., Calhoun and Ouachita Counties, Ark. [Page 3.]

Secretary of War Stimson said he would give the report of the Army board which investigated Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor "the consideration necessary in order to carry out the serious duty" directed by the law ordering separate Army-Navy inquiries.

National: Liberator Sets Pacific Air Record

A Liberator transport plane landed at Hamilton Field, Calif., 6h. 54m. after leaving Honolulu, cutting the record by five minutes, it was announced by Consairway Company.

Republicans added an address in Syracuse, N. Y., on the afternoon of Oct. 28 to the upstate itinerary of Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York, Republican Presidential nominee.

With Turkey's acceptance of the invitation to the International Business Conference at Rye, N. Y., beginning Nov. 10, the number of participating nations reached 48, it was announced in New York.

A strike growing from the discharge of two painters' union stewards today halted painting of Navy tank landing ships at the Seneca shipyards of the Chicago Bridge and Iron Works in Ottawa, Ill. Both company and union officials termed the walkout unauthorized.

Far East: Japan Replaces Tin Coins With Paper

Shortage of tin in Japan is presumably the reason for the Japanese Government's decision to withdraw small tin coins from circulation and to replace them with paper money, the Soviet news agency Tass reported.

Japan's Premier Kuniaki Koiso has asked representatives of Japanese patriotic organizations and government chiefs to bolster the fighting spirit of the people at this "decisive war stage," a Tokyo radiocast said.

The War:

Latest developments on world battle fronts. Page 1, Columns 7 and 8.

Pardon Board Probe Majority Against Proposed Law Change

Four members of the Special Commission which in 1939 and 1940 investigated pardons and paroles in Massachusetts today urged defeat of a proposed constitutional amendment to empower the Legislature to prescribe terms and conditions under which pardons may be granted to felons.

In a signed statement released by the United Prison Association of Massachusetts, the four-man majority of the seven-man Commission said that, although their original report had recommended that Massachusetts Governors by Constitutional amendment be more carefully restricted as to their powers to grant pardons, the proposed amendment goes far beyond the intent of the Commission. The proposal appears as Question No. 2 on the November ballot.

"The proposed Constitutional amendment on which Massachusetts citizens must vote on Nov. 7, does not in our opinion," say the four commission members, "accomplish the intent of the Pardon and Parole Commission of which the undersigned were members. . . . As the present amendment is worded, it may result in the defeat of the purposes which the Commission proposed. We believe it will be in the best interests of the Commonwealth if the proposed amendment is defeated on Nov. 7."

Statement Signers

Signers of the statement were: former State Representative Philip Bowker of Brookline; Francis Goodale of Weston, a lawyer; Edgar Driscoll of West Roxbury, currently Regional Rent Control Administrator for Office of Price Administration; and Mrs. Lois Rantoul of Chestnut Hill.

The other members of the Commission were Senate President Jarvis Hunt of North Attleboro, former State Representaitve Roland D. Sawyer of Ware, and Col. George A. Parker of Boston.

Opposition of the majority members of the special Commis-

Continued on Page 2, Column 7

Monitor Newscast Series to Change

The present series of daily newscasts by The Christian Science Monitor, entitled "The World's Front Page," will end Friday, Oct. 27. Future radiocasting plans for this paper will be announced later.

Weather Predictions

Fair—Cooler

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

American submarines join in search for Nippon ships that got away in battle.

By William Norwood
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PEARL HARBOR, Hawaii, Oct. 26—United States carrier planes, surface ships, and submarines are believed relentlessly hunting down the battered remnants of three Japanese naval forces that made a bold but disastrous attempt to check Gen. Douglas MacArthur's reconquest of the Philippines.

The probability that the Japanese defeat will assume even greater proportions than the already announced losses of six ships definitely sunk and many damaged, is indicated by Admiral Chester W. Nimitz's communiqué which said that several of the enemy's heavier units were so crippled they may become easy prey for submarines and carrier planes engaged in mopping-up operations.

Significantly Admiral Nimitz's third communiqué detailing this action mentioned submarines for the first time, disclosing that American undersea raiders are in position now to add substantially to their already impressive quota of enemy ships sunk or damaged.

Prime targets for submarines and other American air and surface craft are the six enemy battleships heavily damaged. Four battleships when last seen were trailing oil at greatly reduced speed, and two others were so severely damaged they are listed as probably sunk.

Clear Picture Lacking

Because only limited details of the action are available thus far it has been difficult to piece together a complete picture of the action, with some confusion resulting from simultaneous release of the MacArthur and Nimitz communiqués. But it now appears that General MacArthur's communiqués referred primarily to action involving the southern enemy force which approached Leyte through the Sulu Sea and was intercepted by Seventh Fleet units.

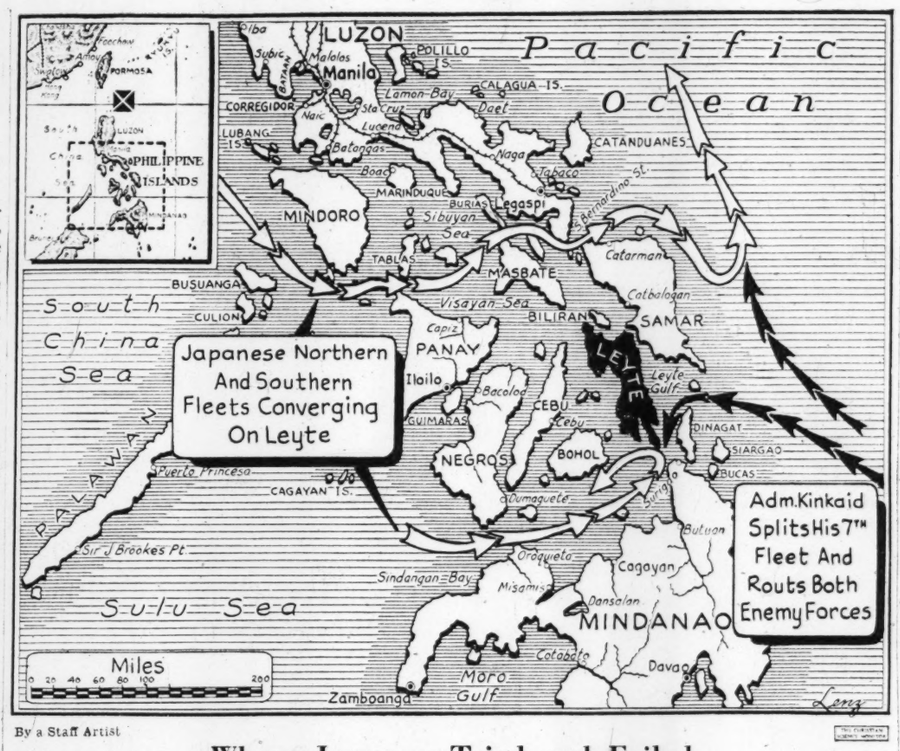
The Nimitz communiqués were concerned mostly with the interception of two other enemy forces, one of which approached the Philippines from Japanese home waters and the other of which had sortied through the San Bernadino Strait.

A further indication that Japanese losses from this venture will increase is seen in the Nimitz announcement that a Pacific Fleet carrier and aircraft on Oct. 25 were continuing the attack on one enemy force retiring through the Sibuyan Sea.

The Nimitz communiqués continue not to mention whether American battleships have had a chance to participate in any ship-to-ship actions.

Presumably American heavy warships may have a chance to exercise their big guns against

Continued on Page 6, Column 6



By a Staff Artist

Where Japanese Tried and Failed

Lines of arrows indicate movements of the two Japanese forces which attempted to converge on Leyte and the countermoves of Admiral Kincaid's split fleet which drove them back. Position of the great northern fight in the waters below Formosa is indicated by a cross in the inset.

Sea War Aids China by Using Nippon Planes

By Neal Stanford
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26 — The present Philippine offensive should divert Japanese air power from China proper where American air base areas are in grave danger, Army Air Forces spokesmen believe. In fact there is reason to believe that the comparative lull in the air situation over China is directly related to the Leyte offensive plus Allied air blows at Formosa and the Ryukyu Islands.

Despite the fact, however, that three 14th Air Force base areas have recently been lost to the Japanese, AAF officers believe Japan can't seriously check the 14th's air effort. While Japanese ground forces are trying a pincers move to cut off the east China coastal area, a move that has virtually succeeded, their deficient air strength in China is apparent in the fact that they have been unable to mass more than 20 planes at a time of recent weeks

Continued on Page 7, Column 2

Dewey States New Deal Lacks Integrity in Office

By Roscoe Drummond
Chief of the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor

ABOARD DEWEY SPECIAL, En Route to Albany, N. Y., Oct. 26—Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York is today telling the American people exactly what he means when he charges the Roosevelt Administration with lack of honesty and integrity in government.

He means that high Federal officials, including the President of the United States personally, "are boldly offering for sale" the right to share "in the formulation of Administration policies" for cash contributions to the fourth term campaign.

He charges that Mr. Roosevelt is himself the author of this device, is personally sponsoring it, and is thereby using "the highest office within the gift of the American people . . . to sell 'special privileges' . . . for $1,000 on the barrelhead."

This is the foremost accusation in the bill of particulars which the Republican nominee offers to illustrate what he counts as "the moral issues of this election," and he produces as Exhibit A in his indictment a letter dated Oct. 16, 1944, written on the letterhead of the National Democratic Campaign Headquarters of Little Rock, Ark., announcing an idea which, it says, "originated at a recent conference at the White House between the President, Robert E. Hannegan, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, and Edwin W. Pauley, Treasurer."

Quotes President

The letter quotes the President with these words: "I think it would be a good idea to have a list of 1,000 persons banded together from all over the United States to act as a liaison to see that facts relating to the public interest are presented factually to the President and members of Congress." The letter then gives assurance that "members of this organization . . . will be called into conference from time to time to discuss matters of national importance and to assist in the formation of Administration policies."

It ends with the invitation that "to be eligible for membership in the One Thousand Club will require a contribution of $1,000 to the National Democratic Campaign Fund."

It was in the gigantic Chicago Stadium, jammed to the topmost tier as it was on the day Mr. Dewey received the nomination there three months ago, that the New York Governor, after receiving earlier in the day the largest, most enthusiastic street reception he had ever seen, sprang his surprise Democratic National Campaign letter."

His aids let it be known today that they had another letter to the same effect from a different state, together with photostatic copies of both. In these documents, declares Mr. Dewey, is concrete evidence of what he has been talking about. Here, he contends, is factual proof of his charges of "lack of honesty and integrity." And here is the conclusion he draws from the evidence—much to the delight of the 25,000 who heard him in Chicago:

"There, in crude unblushing words is the ultimate expression of New Deal politics by the theory of 'who gets what, when, and why.' For $1,000 laid on the line to finance the fourth term drive, this Administration boldly offers for sale 'special privilege,' including the special privilege of assisting 'in the formulation of Administration policies.'" And the sponsor of this idea is frankly stated in that letter to be the President himself. The man who

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Governor Dewey's address in Chicago: Page 11.

Allied Recognition Boost To Rehabilitation of Italy

By Joseph G. Harrison
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26—Full diplomatic recognition of Italy by the United States, Great Britain, and the Latin-American members of the United Nations is looked upon as another substantial step toward bringing that country back into the democratic way of life which it abandoned for Fascism in 1922.

This new trust placed in the Bonomi Government is part of the Allied plan to stand the Italians upon their feet, economically, politically, and socially, as soon as possible. It is also evidence that the Allies are fairly well satisfied with the way in which Italy is "earning its passage" back into the family group of democratic nations.

Although there has been criticism that the full Anglo-American acknowledgment of Italy did not come some months ago, there is little doubt that it will be highly welcome to the Bonomi Government which has suffered not only from a lack of authority at home but also from its weak diplomatic position with the Allies. This weakness was only partly offset by the fact that the Soviet Union has had full diplomatic relations with the Bonomi Government for some time.

Situation Reviewed

News of the American recognition was given out by Undersecretary of State Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., who announced:

"After consultation with the other American republics, as provided in the resolutions of Rio de Janeiro of January, 1942, it has been agreed that diplomatic relations with the Government of Italy should be resumed. The governments of Great Britain and the Soviet Union likewise have been consulted.

"Consequently the President will submit to the Senate, after it reconvenes on Nov. 14, 1944, the nomination of Hon. Alexander C. Kirk as United States Ambassador to Italy. Mr. Kirk is presently United States representative on the advisory council for Italy in Rome."

The Rio de Janeiro meeting of American foreign ministers pledged that the new world countries would break off diplomatic relations with the nations of the Axis and would not renew them except after joint consultation.

The present action does not include Argentina, since that country has never broken relations with Italy, although it has done so with Germany and Japan.

Although the present develop-

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N. E. Workers Stay Employed Despite War-Order Cutbacks

By Frederick W. Carr
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Despite all the agitation about cutbacks, cancellation of war orders has done practically no harm to employment in New England, Walker Mason, Regional Director of the War Production Board, said here today.

New England has been unusually fortunate in this, Mr. Mason added, as stoppages of war production in big plants in some other regions have thrown many people out of jobs. So far as New England is concerned, more noise has been made here about cutbacks than the facts warranted.

Similarly Frank V. Bistrup, Secretary of the Industrial Department of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts, said: "The cutbacks we have experienced in this State have not been severe, and they have made no dent that has been serious. There have not been many of importance, and they are hard to find."

The total number released from their jobs by cutbacks in this region totals about 7,500, WPB Director Mason estimated. Most of these, he said, had been quickly absorbed into other industry. In contrast, he pointed out that the labor shortage in critical war plants of New England amounts to 16,000 to 20,000 workers.

Releases through cutbacks in the Greater Boston district last month came to only 250 employees.

"We would almost welcome a cutback on something not too essential if it would help us to get labor for some of our urgent or must programs that are behind schedule for lack of manpower," Mr. Mason commented.

"Cutbacks so far have not meant

Continued on Page 2, Column 3

U. S. losses light in great sea-air battle—Canadians land on Walcheren in drive to clear port of Antwerp—Soviets push across Vistula north of Warsaw.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
From Associated Press and other direct news dispatches

Three routed Japanese naval forces in the Pacific have escaped under cover of night in a seriously battered condition, pursued by American carriers.

Twenty-six first-line vessels, out of a fleet of possibly 200 ships, have been sunk or severely damaged, according to incomplete returns of the three-day battle.

The biggest fight and the most serious damage to the Japanese occurred south of Formosa.

The most immediately critical battles were fought in the central Philippines, where two Japanese forces, converging on Leyte from north and south, appeared at one moment on Oct. 25 to threaten the whole position of General MacArthur's forces on Leyte.

To Admiral Kinkaid, with his Seventh Fleet, fell the decision to split his fleet to meet the northern Japanese force coming around the top of Luzon and through the San Bernardino Strait down toward Leyte—and to meet the southern smaller Nipponese force coming up close to Leyte through the Surigao Strait.

The Japanese in each case appear to have had the preponderance of forces, but Admiral Kinkaid's superior air power turned the scales.

The northern Japanese force was turned back off the east coast of Samar Island and was pursued by carriers through the Sibuyan Sea.

The southern force lost two battleships, one cruiser, and three destroyers. Only a damaged cruiser and destroyer escaped.

American losses recorded so far are only two small carriers and a number of small patrol boats sunk.

Little information is yet at hand on the engagement south of Formosa, in which Admiral Halsey's Third Fleet appears to have caught a large Japanese task force in a trap and completely routed it after Admiral Mitscher's carrier squadron had drenched the Japanese force with high explosives.

Japanese losses there were reported to be a large carrier and a large cruiser sunk, another large carrier severely damaged, and two battleships probably sunk.

Two battleships, three cruisers, and a number of destroyers withdrew northward severely damaged.

Japanese concede the loss of a battleship, two cruisers, and a destroyer.

The three Japanese setbacks in this great battle were due to a brilliant handling of the combined aircraft, surface, and submarine forces available to the American command.

At the risk of giving General MacArthur's men on Leyte some uneasy moments, the Japanese were allowed to come near the island, thinning out into the narrow channels, and so were taken at a disadvantage.

On the Western Front, Canadian forces landed on the Dutch island of Walcheren, on which Flushing is situated, in a new move to open the port of Antwerp to the Allies by clearing the Germans away from the northern and southern banks of the Schelde.

Russian forces pushing into eastern Czechoslovakia captured the important communications center of Munkacs. Farther north they had gained six miles in a drive across the Vistula and Narew north of Narsaw.

Leyte: Japs Caught Fleet Off Balance

By Gordon Walker
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WITH AMERICAN FORCES INVADING THE PHILIPPINES, Oct. 26—The long-awaited naval showdown battle between the United States and Japanese Navies is being fought on all sides of us here in Leyte Gulf.

Brilliant flashes of naval gunfire illuminated the darkness as the Japanese fleet, converging from three directions, was crushed with America's naval might in an attempt to break through the American naval cordon and reach the invasion beach areas.

It was a brilliant piece of naval tactics that foiled the Japanese fleet as it swept around northern Luzon and south of Leyte, splitting the American naval forces, while a third task force plunged through the interisland channel of the San Bernardino Strait.

U. S. Fleet Taxed to Limit

The United States fleet was taxed as never before to block this desperate all-out bid for the Philippines.

Vice-Admiral Thomas C. Kinkaid's fleet here was forced to split and fight enemy battle ship forces in Surigao Strait and also at the mouth of Leyte Gulf.

Only through superior action did the American warships win the first round.

When the final story is written of this continuing battle, it will show how the American fleet, caught temporarily off balance, gained the upper hand through sheer heroism and superior fighting ability.

Battle Still Rages

This is an all-out battle for the Pacific. The battle is now raging in several other areas. If the American Navy wins an overwhelming victory—as is so far indicated by preliminary reports—

Continued on Page 6, Column 5

Italy's Exploitation of Sicily Underlies Unrest of Peasants

By Walter E. Lucas
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Oct. 26—Last week when fatal rioting broke out in Palermo attention was for the moment focused on the difficult problem of the island of Sicily. But strikes of Government and municipal employees and of workers in private industry, which led up to the clash between Italian soldiers and the crowd, were only bubbles on the deep waters of Sicilian unrest.

On the surface it looked like just another bread riot, the result of food shortages, high prices, and low wages. Such conditions certainly were the occasion of the outburst, even though the real causes lie much deeper.

It is true that in Palermo the wages of workers in general were completely inadequate to meet present costs of living.

Palermo Neglected

While cities on the Italian mainland, like Florence, Rome, and Naples, had recently received special treatment to narrow the gap between wages and high costs by putting into the workers' pockets an average of 1,000 lire more monthly, Palermo, where conditions were very similar, had been forgotten.

Food is short in Sicily [and especially in the cities] as everywhere else in Italy; but as compared with the mainland Sicilians are getting a daily bread ration of 300 grams as against 250 in most parts of Italy.

The actual facts were still further confused by Salvatore Aldisio, High Commissioner of the Italian Government in Sicily, when he told correspondents that the island would be without grain by Dec. 15 and that the Allies had refused to allow the import of grain into Sicily, although in normal times it was an importing country.

Peasants Hoard Stocks

Paradoxical though it may seem—although public granaries are almost empty and will probably be cleaned out by the middle of December—there is, comparatively, plenty of grain in Sicily. It is just that under present conditions the authorities have been unable to entice stocks onto the market.

The most accurate figures that can be obtained now show that the 1,294,781 quintals which have been amassed are only about 15 per cent of the total harvest and

Continued on Page 9, Column 4

Waste Paper Collections

Boston business office collection—over 500 pounds, call Capitol 5385 for special handling; under 500 pounds, place in nearest bin.

Fitchburg—Tomorrow.
Waltham—Sunday.
Westwood—Sunday.

Pacific:

26 Jap Warships Sunk or Crippled

More than 26 Japanese warships were sunk or heavily damaged in the three-pronged battle of the Philippines, incomplete reports on the most crushing defeat ever administered the modern Nipponese, the Navy disclosed.

Combined reports of Admiral Chester W. Nimitz and General Douglas MacArthur on the three major engagements involving the

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

Boston School Supply Service Seen Impaired by Split Power

The following story presents further details of the report of the Boston School Survey recently conducted by Dr. George D. Strayer and a staff of 26 educators from all over the United States.

By Alice Myers

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Supply service in Boston schools is impaired by divided authority, antiquated procedures, and lack of co-operation with the educational staff, according to the Strayer Survey staff. Funds, however, are adequate, if found, and the quality of material purchased on the whole excellent and the prices obtained good.

To raise standards of service in the supply division, the Strayer report recommends standardization in the listing and requisitioning of supplies, installation of modern tabulating machines, employment of field inspectors to check inventories, and other administrative changes.

The administration of a supply program involves more than the purchase, storage and distribution of supplies, it points out. "A knowledge of educational aims and methods is a prerequisite for the selection of the proper supplies and equipment to further those aims. The technical knowledge of materials and new equipment which the supply division acquires should in turn lead to suggestions for the application of this knowledge to the improvement of educational practice.

Supply Program

"The supply program does not end with the delivery of supplies to the schools. How these materials are stored, how they are inventoried and controlled, how they are used, what procedures are followed to avoid waste, become the joint responsibility of the educational administrator and the supply division."

The report recommends appointment of a Director of Supplies who will be responsible to an Assistant Superintendent in Charge of Business Affairs, and stresses the need for inservice training of personnel. At present, responsibility for administration of supplies is divided between the Business Manager and the Department of School Buildings, and most members of the purchasing staff are not trained buyers.

Criticizing the Business Manager's estaff for not keeping up to date on the best practices in their respective fields, the survey urges that some of its members be sent to professional meetings and to visit other school systems. Also that a professional library be set up containing material on supplies and accounting.

The most conspicuous need in supply administration, according to the survey, is to install tabulating machines and modernize the whole system of requisitioning and billing. In order to distribute costs of supplies by schools, the Business Manager's office has set the requisition as the unit for various procedures. Contracts, for instance, although awarded on the basis of a total quantity, are filled on the basis of individual requisitions as the unit in all cases of direct deliveries to the schools.

Work Multiplied

"At every stage," notes the report, "these procedures multiply the work, in some cases as much as 200 times. Instead of billing an item once, representing the total quantity delivered, the item is listed on billing as many times as it appears on the requisitions. Likewise, if 200 schools order the item, the pricing on each of these 200 bills must be verified, 200 extensions must be verified and the total of these 200 extensions taken."

School systems throughout the country, it points out, have solved a similar problem by use of modern tabulating machine methods at a small fraction of the labor cost involved in the antiquated hand methods now used in Boston.

In addition to these gains, the report states that machine tabulation will relieve educational directors of a large amount of work such as tabulating quantities and writing requisitions based on "School Inventory and Quota Sheets,' and so free them to handle more important supervisory and administrative duties in their respective educational fields.

As for the handling of textbook, the report has several criticisms. Besides extreme conservatism in the lists of authorized books, the survey staff found too little attention paid to discarding outmoded volumes, especially obsolete geographies. Some of its members noted the same readers being used which they studied when they were in the elementary school. One set of histories recently purchased had copyright dates extending from 1892 to 1931.

Owing to the fact that there is no determination on a city-wide basis of what textbooks are to be discarded, it found that substantial sums have been spent on the repair of books which have never again been called for.

Bookbinding Methods Hit

In the interest of economy, the report recommends dispensing with the staff of bookbinders and securing wider competition on rebinding. It found that the type of repair work now being done is "an operation which could be performed by an unskilled boy after two or three days' training, at a cost much lower than the wages ranging from $44 to $64 per week paid to the bookbinders." Boston, it adds, is getting a most inadequate repair job at approximately the same price another city of comparable size pays for a complete job of rebinding, which would last three or four times as long.

Part of the money thus saved could be more profitably spent, the survey group feels, on providing field inspectors to check administration of textbooks and storage of all supplies. Such a large surplus of No. 3 writing paper, for instance, was found in many schools that with some redistribution of stocks the group believes the purchase of this item could be omitted for a full year.

The school would benefit, the survey adds, if the supply division was always able to make simple analyses of samples submitted with bids and of purchases. It would also undoubtedly derive some advantages from open competition if bids on school business were not limited almost entirely to Boston concerns.

The report proposes that a survey be made of replacement needs such as machine tools, motion picture projectors, typewriters, and laboratory equipment so that the school system will be ready to buy postwar surplus materials.

Counting of Slain Soldier Vote Urged

Reconsideration of the ruling that the ballot of the servicemen killed in action cannot be counted in Massachusetts, was asked today of Robert T. Bushnell, Attorney General, by Michael Leo Kinsella, Boston City Councillor from Ward 2.

In a statement issued to the press today Mr. Kinsella said he believed the ruling was unfair and partial.

Mr. Kinsella argued that when the servicemen in question sealed their ballot envelopes, they were "living, voting entities" and should be considered as such on election day.

Maine Yard Floats 207th Cargo Craft

SOUTH PORTLAND, Maine, Oct. 26 (AP)—The name of Winthrop L. Marvin, former executive of the American Steamship Association, was given today to a Liberty ship, the 217th cargo craft produced at the New England Shipbuilding Corporation yards.

Mrs. Ralph L. Haynes of New Castle, N. H., a daughter, sponsored the vessel. Mr. Marvin's granddaughter, Dorothy Marvin, four, daughter of Theodore Marvin of New York City, was maid of honor.

Mr. Marvin was a member of the Massachusetts Civil Service Commission in 1901 and later was Secretary of the United States Merchant Marine Commission. He passed on in 1926.

Henry L. Wilson

Henry L. Wilson, who passed on in Brookline today, was former Treasurer of the Boston Elevated Street Railway Company.

Mr. Wilson was a native of Boston, was educated in this city, and had been connected with the local transit industry for practically all his business life. He worked for the Metropolitan Street Railway Company in Kansas City for a short time, returning to his native city where he joined the staff of then West End Street Railway Company as Chief Clerk of Revenue Accounts on April 25, 1888.

On Dec. 26, 1891, he became Auditor of that company, which position he held until its lease to the Boston Elevated when he became Auditor of the Elevated. He became Treasurer of the Boston Elevated on Oct. 26, 1908, continuing in this position until his retirement on Jan. 1, 1937.

Mr. Wilson was the founder and first President of the Street Railway Accounting Association, formed in 1897. Until shortly before his passing, Mr. Wilson was Treasurer and a Director of the Transit Mutual Insurance Company.

Baldwin
TODAY'S GREAT PIANO

176 BOYLSTON ST.
Hancock 2252

JESUS MARIA SANROMA, noted pianist, says:
"The beauty of tone and unsurpassed action make the Baldwin a joy to play."
CHOOSE YOUR PIANO AS THE ARTISTS DO

now at 45 Summer St.

We offer the fullest possible amount

Smith Patterson Co.

for
Old Gold and Jewelry

now at 45 Summer St.

N.E. Employed Stay Despite War Cutbacks

Continued from Page 1

any cutback in the over-all production, which is 10 per cent behind schedule. Cutbacks have really been adjustments of contracts. Some type of gun, for instance, which was designed a long time ago and is no longer effective, is discontinued to make place for another which fits better into the present war situation. We may not need that item longer, but we need something else more.

"Though the public thinks of a cutback as meaning a stoppage of production, the term in this region has had little of this usage and has practically become a misnomer.

"The only two genuine cutbacks of importance came last winter at Lowell and last summer at Holyoke. In both instances all the workers who wanted jobs were absorbed into near-by plants, and the cutbacks did not cause any real hardship. Most of the other cutbacks have affected such a small number as to make no problem.

"All the workers who have been released in New England would not make as many as have been dropped by the closing of a single airplane plant on the West Coast."

The cutback outlook in Massachusetts was more disturbing two or three months ago than it is today, added Mr. Bistrup of the state manufacturers' association, who makes a monthly report on contracts received by Massachusetts factories, one of the few of its kind in the country.

"We do not by any means have an acute cutback situation," he said. "I haven't seen any evidence of cutbacks actually hampering production except in the Lowell and Holyoke cases. As one company releases some men because of a cutback, another plant picks them up. This is a process of transferral.

"War production seems to becoming more stabilized. During the early period of the war I was getting reports of contracts that skyrocketed. Today the orders coming into our factories are not so drastic or erratic. This indicates the procurement officers have established a better procedure, and have learned to distribute a more even flow of orders. All this looks good to me.

"We are in too high a productive level for comfort. There is very definitely a downward trend in war production. But many critical plants are still under a terrific demand. In some places war orders are declining, in others the plants are being pushed to the limit. However, there seems now to be a little margin of safety that makes possible adjustment one way or the other."

Gould to Address Teachers' Parley

Dr. Arthur L. Gould, Superintendent of Boston public schools, will discuss "The Professional Growth of Teachers," when the Boston Elementary Teachers Club holds its first educational conference in Hotel Statler Saturday morning.

Another featured speaker will be Dr. William E. Young, Director of Elementary Education of New York State, who will talk on "Teaching American History in Elementary Grades."

Miss Catherine M. McHugh, President of the Club, says the conference hopes to give Boston teachers of elementary grades a new perspective on their work and new horizons for the future.

Miss Katharine C. McDonnell, an Assistant Superintendent of Boston schools, will present "Some Basic Facts in Teaching Efficiency." Sessions begin at 9:30 a. m. and continue all morning.

Ration Dates For Consumers

Meats and Fats—Book No. 4 Red stamps A8 through Z8 and A5 through K5 now valid and worth 10 points each, regardless of numbers printed on them. Good indefinitely. Red tokens may be used as change. Red stamps L5 through P5 will become valid on Oct. 29. No more red stamps then until Dec. 3.

Canned Goods—Blue stamps A8 through Z5, and also A5 through R5 in Book 4, worth 10 points each, now valid; good indefinitely. Blue stamps S5 through W5 will become valid on Nov. 1. No more blue stamps then until Dec. 1.

Sugar—Stamps 30 through 33 in Book 4 now valid for five pounds each; good indefinitely.

Stamp No. 40 in Book 4 now valid for five pounds for home canning. Good through Feb. 28, 1945.

In addition to five pounds for canning on Stamp 40, a maximum of 20 pounds of sugar a person for home canning will be granted on application to local War Price and Rationing Boards.

Fuel Oil—Aug. 31, 1945, last day for Period Four and Period Five coupons of 1943-44 issue. Period I coupons of 1944-45 issue now valid. All coupons worth 10 gallons a unit.

Gasoline "A"—No. 11A coupons for three gallons each now valid; expire Nov. 8.

Applications for new "A" coupons, valid Nov. 9, now available at local ration boards.

Serially numbered B4, B5, C4 and C5 coupons now good for five gallons each. Expiration dates vary. Each coupon must be indorsed in ink with State and registration number.

Shoes—Stamps 1 and 2 on "Airplane" sheet of Book 3 now valid for one pair each. Both good indefinitely. Airplane stamp 3 will become valid Nov. 1.

Stoves—Certificates obtainable from local boards.

Tires—New prewar and synthetic tires now restricted to "B" and "C" gasoline ration bookholders. "A" bookholders now eligible for used tires. Tubes now ration free.

Frederic D. Sutton

Frederic D. Sutton, of Needham, who passed on yesterday, held membership in the Masonic lodge in his town for 61 years. A retired carpenter, Mr. Sutton was the oldest member and Past Master of Norfolk Lodge, A. F. & A. M. He was also an honorary life member of the Masons and a Masonic Veteran.

A resident of Needham since 1871, Mr. Sutton had been a constable, policeman, sealer of weights and measures, and foreman of the fire department.

Enlisted Women of Britain and America

Official United States Navy

A Wren and a Wave Exhibit Photos

Wren Valerie Anson-May, first enlisted British Wren to report to Boston's First Naval District, and Wave Janice A. Rogers, SK 1/c USNR (W), editor of the Waves' official newspaper Shore Salt, are shown here holding two of the 100 Navy photographs which will feature a Navy Day luncheon at the Hotel Statler tomorrow. Wren Anson-May is barracked at the Hotel Lincolnshire, where she serves with the British Naval Routing Liaison Office. Wave Rogers' home is in Brookline.

University of Jungleville Hits New Note in Education

Located on a hill at the jungle's edge and overlooking an airstrip which was the recent object of attack and counterattack by American and Japanese forces, a "G. I. University" is in operation numbering among its faculty Capt. Henry B. Elkind, Jr., of Holyoke, graduate of Massachusetts State College, and commanding officer of a quartermaster company.

Organized to "counteract the monotony and restlessness" of servicemen on a Southwest Pacific Island, more than 1,000 men of the 14th Army Corps and supporting forces have already enrolled. Founder and commandant of the university, which is an off-duty activity for all, is Major Earle P. Schouten of San Rafael, Calif., who also conducts a course in investment fundamentals.

Captain Elkind is on the staff of the department of mathematics which takes care of many of the studies, as mathematics is a "must" for many of the most popular technical and professional courses. The curriculum of the university is co-ordinated with the correspondence courses of the United States Armed Forces Institute.

Some idea of the scope of the program and the ingenuity of the American fighting men who set it up thousands of miles from the continental United States can be seen from the subjects in which instruction is available. They include government, music, English, mathematics, education, forestry, soil conservation, natural science, Diesel engines, speech, drama, business law, radio repair and maintenance, postal procedures, investment securities, and modern European history.

Courses are conducted on three educational levels: college, high school and trade school. Textbooks are used when they are available, otherwise courses are conducted by lecture, discussion, demonstration and practical work.

Classes have been organized on the basis of terms of three weeks' duration, with two nightly meetings a week as the usual number. Course objectives are reviewed at the end of three weeks and if further study is wanted, a continuation with an advanced program is arranged. A "Certificate of Accomplishment" is awarded each student who completes a course successfully.

Whiting Tells of G. O. P. 'Straddle' On League of Nations Plank in 1920

Early interest of the Republican Party in international affairs was discussed today by Edward E. Whiting, Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Boston Elevated Railway, at the regular weekly luncheon of the Boston Kiwanis Club at the Hotel Touraine.

He explained to the members that a "plank" was inserted in the Republican Party platform in the 1920 convention in Chicago supporting the League of Nations. This League resolution, said Mr. Whiting, who has written about and studied politics for many years, had the indorsement of Senators Murray Crane of Massachusetts, Reed Smoot of Utah, and James Watson of Indiana. Overnight, however, Mr. Whiting explained further, a group of Senators, including Borah of Idaho, McCormack of Illinois, and Johnson of California persuaded Senators Smoot and Watson to abandon the plank and substitute one "straddling" the issue. This passed the convention, Mr. Whiting said.

Had the original resolution passed the convention, Mr. Whiting pointed out, President Harding might have gone into office committed to the League as a party policy. Mr. Whiting offered this historical reminiscence to Kiwanis in a talk on "Politics Without Partisanship."

Mr. Whiting also related some personal notes bearing on the Teapot Dome affair.

He stated that Senator Borah once told him that he had no Presidential ambitions, but took his Senatorship quite seriously. Mr. Whiting said that he had received this information from Senator Borah in answer to a letter that Mr. Whiting wrote him querying the Senator on his Presidential ambitions.

Mr. Whiting also gave a personal portrait of President Harding, whom he said he knew rather well.

Middlesex County Teachers to Convene

Several thousand teachers are expected to attend the Middlesex County Teachers Association convention in Symphony Hall and Tremont Temple tomorrow, it was disclosed today.

James L. Hanley, Superintendent of Schools of Providence, R. I., will address the Symphony Hall meeting in the morning on "1944 and the Teacher," repeating the address immediately afterward at Tremont Temple. Another speaker at both meetings will be Harry Collins Spillman, author and reporter, on "Building the World of Tomorrow." There will be an election of officers and a luncheon for officers of the Association at 1 o'clock in the Hotel Kenmore.

Teachers Club Officers

By a Staff Photographer

Teachers of Elementary Grades to Meet

Left to right, Miss Ellen Collins, director; Miss Esther Sheehan, second vice-president, and Miss Dorothy Morril, director, who have been active in arranging for the conference of the Boston Elementary Teachers Club at the Hotel Statler Saturday.

Boston 'Paths' Influence War Fund Parade

Officials of the Red Feather Parade scheduled for Oct. 29 have discovered that ships were not made to float through Boston's cowpath streets. Two of the floats planned for the parade—one an LST model from Bethlehem Hingham Shipyard, the other a 59-foot structure advertising the New Haven Railroad—are too big to turn some of Boston's corners.

This will undoubtedly affect the routing of the parade, and up to the moment, the announced part of the route takes the parade only from Arlington and Commonwealth, up Beacon to Park to Tremont. Remainder of the route will be announced later.

Governor Saltonstall will review the parade from a stand in front of the State House; Mayor Tobin will officiate at a similar stand on Tremont Street.

The effort to have representatives of each of the 16 United Nations that benefit from the fund has resulted in the discovery that 30 natives of the principality of Luxemburg live in the Boston district. Up until a few days ago, the Fund authorities knew of no Luxemburgians in this area, nor did the Luxemburg consulate in New York. A desperate public appeal, however, brought a flood of offers, including one from an Army lieutenant on furlough.

The Greater Boston United War Fund drive for 1944 opens officially Oct. 30, when the campaign will begin to raise contributions of $7,650,000 from the people of Boston and its surrounding 43 communities. This is $150,000 more than the goal set last year, but less than the amount actually contributed by a general home-front public.

In preparation for the opening, many communities and districts are holding meetings this week. Workers in the Back Bay and Beacon Hill districts will hold a joint meeting tomorrow at New England Mutual Hall, with Henry A. Laughlin, General Campaign Chairman, addressing them.

Tonight in Hingham there will be an all-workers' meeting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. F. Morton Smith, and on Oct. 29 all Hingham Fund workers will spend the day making solicitation calls on their neighbors.

A Boston District Division Dutch-treat dinner is to be held tonight in the Copley-Plaza Hotel, and Commissioner of Correction Arthur Lyman, chief speaker, will present a "secret gift" to be auctioned off.

Newton launches its part of the drive Oct. 30 with a Dutch-treat dinner in Newton High School. Twenty-five hundred Newton men and women will help in collecting the sum of $308,000, Newton's goal.

Watertown's 750 volunteers will present a show in Watertown High School tomorrow evening—"Red Feather Pops"—to inaugurate their activities in behalf of the drive. The show will include music by a swing band from the Port of Embarkation.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Fair—Cooler

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight and cooler than last night, with the lowest temperature near 42 degrees. Friday sunny and pleasant with moderate temperatures. Gentle winds.

Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island: Fair weather tonight and Friday. Cooler tonight, moderate temperatures Friday.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 7:16 p. m.; height, 9.6 feet.
Friday, 7:55 a. m.; height, 9.2 feet.

G. E. Marks 52 Years

The General Electric Company was formed 52 years ago with a Lynn plant one of its three original units, and a Lynn man, formerly a shoe manufacturer, its first president, and Thomas A. Edison a director, it is recalled in General Electric News.

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Connecticut 'First Per Capita' In Dollar Volume of War Output

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 26—Connecticut's industries have produced more per capita in dollar volume of war contracts than any other State of the Union, Alfred C. Fuller, President of the Manufacturers' Association of Connecticut, reported to its annual meeting here today.

"Since June of 1940, Connecticut's industries produced $10,000,000,000 worth of war contracts and she did it with a plant expansion costing only $229,000,000," Mr. Fuller said. "This record cannot be touched by any other State. The speck on the map of the United States which is Connecticut has contributed far in excess of her rated share."

Among the New England States which produced 8.6 per cent of the cumulative supply contracts through June of this year, Connecticut produced over half, or 4.4 per cent, he noted. Massachusetts came in second with 3.8 per cent, and the rest of the New England States trailed far behind.

In explanation of Connecticut's record, the manufacturers' leader said:

"It is due to the fact that Connecticut industry is so diversified that she was able to accept forthwith the responsibilities which were placed upon her.

"It is due to the fact that the skill of her craftsmen cannot be matched any place in the world—head for head—or square mile for square mile. It is due to the fact that she had helpful, sympathetic government.

"It is due to the fact that she was well represented in the halls of Congress. It is due to the fact that regardless of the brakes which were put on free enterprise in the last few years she could, because of past performance, compel the utilization of venture capital.

"But primarily, it is due to the fundamental and indisputable fact that Connecticut's industrial managements were on their toes; that they knew each other and got along well together, that they put their unified shoulders to the wheel, and said: 'The job must be done, let's do it!'"

Mr. Fuller added that "Our greatest difficulty at the moment and in the period to come arises out of Federal government direction and control. It is an ever-present menace," he continued, "but I believe that I can report to you that Connecticut has not fared too badly at the hands of Connecticut directors of Federal organizations. For the most part, they are Connecticut men who understand Connecticut's ways, and I pay tribute to the great majority of them for the manner in which they have retained their 'Connecticut Yankee' hide."

Pardon Board Probe Majority Against Proposed Law Change

Continued from Page 1

sion came after Senator Hunt, who was Chairman of the Commission, issued a statement supporting the proposed Constitutional amendment and declaring that it is the result of a recommendation by his Special Commission.

Defending the proposed amendment Senator Hunt said, "I cannot see that this language is any broader than that recommended by the Special Commission, nor to the best of my knowledge does it make any change.

Adopting Amendment

"We must remember that we are adopting an amendment, not enacting legislation," Senator Hunt's statement continued. "The amendment gives the Legislature the power to do certain things by statute; in this case to prescribe the terms and conditions upon which a pardon may be granted. . . . I have every confidence that the Legislature will exercise the responsibility wisely and in the best interests of the people."

Chief concern of opponents of the proposed Constitutional amendment appears to be that the Legislature would be in a position to act on individual pardon petitions, thus setting the stage for more rather than less political interference. Both sides, however, are anxious to prevent the type of abuse which developed under some Governors and which precipitated the pardon and parole investigation.

More opposition came today from Prof. Sheldon Glueck and Eleanor Glueck, noted Harvard criminologists, who said that the proposed amendment is not only contrary to constitutional tradition but would also encourage political interference in pardons.

"It is dangerous because it runs counter to the historic American constitutional doctrine of the separation of powers, invades the traditional executive prerogative of pardoning, and will drag the pardoning process into politics," the Harvard couple said in a joint statement.

"To leave the decision of pardon in felony cases to a legislative body may well result in the worst features of politics, especially 'log rolling,'" the statement said. "Moreover, it will be far more difficult to fix responsibility for undesirable pardons when this is spread over a large legislative body such as the General Court, than it is when the decision is confined to a small and easily identifiable group such as the Governor and members of the Council."

Dean Elwood H. Hettrick of Boston University School of Law said that "irrespective of the merits of the intention it is more than obvious that this proposed amendment will merely confuse and confound the present method of pardons."

Also urging defeat of Question No. 2 on the ballot, Wilbur Hollingsworth, legal counsel for the Voluntary Defenders Committee, a Community Fund agency, said the amendment would, in his opinion, "set up a cumbersome and awkward method of pardoning in place of the efficient and simple system now in use. It would open the door to pressure in behalf of those with influence."

Trucking Firms Adopt Plan Of Co-ordinated Operations

Savings approximating 125,000 miles a year, 6,250 truck-hours, and 6,250 man-hours will be effected through a joint-action plan for co-ordinated operations by three large New England trucking firms. The plan has been approved by the Office of Defense Transportation, M. R. Colgan, District Manager of ODT's Highway Transport Department, has announced.

The three firms are: Hunnewell Trucking, Inc., of Portland, Maine; Atlantic Motor Lines, of Boston; and Boston & Taunton Transportation Co., of South Boston, operating between Portland, Maine, and Providence, R. I.

When either the Hunnewell firm or the Atlantic Motor Lines has less than a capacity load, or does not have equipment available to transport shipments between Boston and Portland, it will notify the other, which, within its ability, will transport such shipments.

The Boston & Taunton Transportation Co. will perform pickup service between Providence and Boston for the Hunnewell company.

Mr. Colgan said that the plan will enable the carriers to bring about a great reduction in mileage which heretofore has not been possible by reason of the competition among them. There will be no discontinuance of essential transportation service, and the plan will enable the firms to operate more efficiently and conduct maintenance and service to their equipment, as well as effecting saving of equipment, tires, and gasoline.

Dewey Is Winner Of Poll at Colby

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Waterville, Maine, Oct. 26

Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York, Republican nominee for President, was declared the winner in a presidential poll conducted by the Colby Echo, student publication of Colby College, it was announced here.

Final tabulation recorded 181 votes for Governor Dewey, 105 votes for President Roosevelt, and four write-in votes for the Socialist candidate.

The Dewey strength, the poll showed, was greatest among women members of the student body. Men students, fewer in number, favored the President by a 52 to 48 percentage.

Mrs. R. to Speak At Simmons Friday

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt will arrive in Boston tomorrow from Washington at 8:10 a. m. for her address to Simmons College students on that day, the College announced today. Mrs. Roosevelt is to talk at noon in the College Assembly Hall on the problems of the returned serviceman. Her address is the first in a series arranged by the student group on that subject.

Mrs. Roosevelt will be interviewed by the press at 10 a. m. in her suite at the Hotel Statler. At 11:30 a. m. she will be met by a Simmons delegation, headed by Miss Lois Samuda, President of the Simmons Chapter of the United States Student Assembly. Mrs. Roosevelt will then be conducted to the College where she will be the guest of President Bancroft Beatley and Dean Jane L. Mesick of the College.

A recording of Mrs. Roosevelt's talk before the students will be radiocast at 3 p. m. by Station WNAC in Boston.

Kindergarten Campaign At Lexington Kept Up

Lexington Pre-School Parent Teachers Association's campaign to get kindergartens into the public schools continues today, when at its regular meeting it will show a motion picture on kindergarten procedure and conduct a round-table discussion on the care and discipline of children.

The meeting is to be held at the Parish House of the Church of Our Redeemer, Merian Street. Mrs. Robert B. Burrows, Mrs. James W. Lenhart, Mrs. H. M. Klyce, and Mrs. C. M. Dubay will help lead the discussion.

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President Tells Maritime Head To Prepare 'Daring' Ship Plan

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26 (AP)—Vice-Admiral Emory S. Land reported after a White House conference yesterday that President Roosevelt has told "the Maritime Commission to prepare a bold and daring plan for improving the American Merchant Marine and maintaining its future position."

The Maritime Commission Chairman and Henry J. Kaiser, West Coast ship-builder, were luncheon guests.

Mr. Kaiser said the plan discussed at the White House luncheon "is to accelerate now the Maritime Commission's development, design and construction of greatly improved types of both passenger, cargo, and coastwise vessels."

"The President stated emphatically we should lose no time in preparing designs for and constructing (a large tonnage of good vessels) the equal of any in the world," Admiral Land told reporters.

"Construction of these new types will be scheduled to prevent interference with vessels and materials required for war."

Admiral Land said the President urged immediate inauguration of the program so that it could be a factor in employment during the conversion period from war to peace.

He quoted Mr. Roosevelt as saying:

"We must not let our Merchant Marine become static; design and build our advance models as soon as shipyard space and manpower are available."

Admiral Land said the President "stated emphatically we should lose no time in preparing designs for and constructing such vessels; also, to improve cargo handling facilities, improve propulsion equipment and install the most modern devices."

"We especially need modern, comfortable, low-travel cost passenger ships," Admiral Land said.

Mr. Kaiser said under the plan being worked out by the Maritime Commission competitive bids to construct improved types of both passenger and cargo vessels will be taken by the Government. The completed vessels will be sold by the Government to private operators.

The shipbuilder said he believed the Merchant Marine construction program would be sufficient, for example, to keep his wartime shipyards operating after the war, should he be a successful bidder. He emphasized, however, that they could not hold to the present employment level.

Both Admiral Land and Mr. Kaiser handed reporters prepared statements as they left the luncheon with Mr. Roosevelt.

Girl and Foster Father Held in Nazi-Spy Charge

NEW YORK, Oct. 26 (AP)—Marie Hedwig Koedel, a masseuse, Oct. 24 was held in $25,000 bail after pleading innocent in Brooklyn Federal Court yesterday to a charge of conspiracy to violate the espionage statutes.

Arrests of the woman here and her foster father, Simon Emil Koedel, in Harper's Ferry, W. Va., were announced by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the justice department in Washington yesterday.

The pair had been active between 1939 and 1941 in collecting information on shipping in New York Harbor and data on military developments, the F. B. I. said, riding ferry boats to gather details and observing shipping movements through field glasses.

'Daddy's Medal'

Matthew Black

Grand Prize Photograph at 1944 Seamen's Show

This picture gained the Grand Prize of $150 in War Bonds for Matthew Black, New York Journal-American photographer, for the best picture in the show in the published news photo contest for 1944 conducted by United Seamen's Service at New York.

Photographers Given Bonds In Seamen's Show Exhibits

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 26—Matthew Black, New York Journal-American photographer, was awarded the Grand Prize of $150 in War Bonds for the best picture in the show in the published news photo contest for 1944 conducted by United Seamen's Service, a member of the National War Fund, in ceremonies here last week.

Mr. Black's picture, which also won first prize of a $100 War Bond for the best picture of the United States Merchant Marine or related subject taken in this country, was titled "Daddy's Medal" and showed an appealing little boy, accompanied by his mother, receiving from a naval officer a medal for heroism posthumously awarded his father.

The entries were received from news photographers on the six continents, employed by newspapers, magazines, and picture syndicates and on free-lance assignments.

Second prize of a $75 War Bond in the domestic section was won by Irving Haberman of PM with "Abandon Ship"; third prize of a $50 War Bond by Joe Costa of the New York Daily News with "Drums of Death," and fourth prize of a $25 War Bond by a representative of the United States Maritime Service at Alameda, Calif., with "Welding a Housing." All prizes won by the Maritime Service go into a company fund.

Honorable mention prizes of $10 each in War Stamps went to the following in the domestic section: United States Maritime Service, Alameda Calif., with two photos; Sergeant Robert W. Kelley, Seattle; Joe Costa, Acme News Pictures; Forrest Green and John G. Peters, of the Hoffman Island Maritime Service training station.

Erich Kastan of New York City won a $100 War Bond as a special prize for "Torpedoed," called the best picture taken at a United Seaman's Service Center.

Prizes in the same amounts were made to winning pictures of United States Merchant Marine or related subjects taken abroad or at sea as follows: First prize, Lieut. Commander Jack Dixon, United States Coast Guard, with "Last Man Aboard"; second and third, Art Green, United States Coast Guard, with "Survivors of Torpedoed Destroyer" and "Tower of Light," and fourth, United States Signal Corps picture, "Axis Attack on Bari."

Honorable mention went to the following in the foreign section: Lieut. Commander Dixon; Art Green; Carl Thusgaard of Acme; two Coast Guard pictures and one Signal Corps picture.

Ball Insists Security Is Nonpartisan Issue

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 26—Voter responsibility in the task of keeping the issue of world organization for peace nonpartisan is first entry in the public forum book of Senator Joseph H. Ball (R) of Minnesota, whose insurgency on an explicit party foreign stand has made him a storm center of the Thomas E. Dewey presidential campaigning.

From the rostrum of Americans United for World Organization which packed the Hunter College Auditorium here last night, Senator Ball reaffirmed his wish to preserve such "bipartisan or nonpartisan" approach to the problem as figured in his sponsorship of the year-old Ball-Burton-Hill Hatch measure "to spur the National Administration to action in this all-important field."

Three Vital Questions

"But my deep desire to keep the issue nonpartisan does not blind me to the fact that it is, and of necessity must be, a political issue," he said. "It is a political issue because the convictions and attitudes on it of the President and the Congressmen and Senators elected this fall will, in the final analysis, determine whether or not the United States will join an effective world security organization. Without the United States in it such an organization cannot hope to succeed."

Declaring that the popular support of the League of Nations had been subordinated in the 1918 and 1920 elections "to local questions and personalities," Senator Ball outlined voter approach in this second crisis of a generation to adjudge all candidates on the questions:

1. "Will you support the earliest possible formation of the United Nations security organization and United States entry therein before any final peace settlements are made, either in Europe or Asia?

2. "Will you oppose any reservations to United States entry into such United Nations organization which would weaken the power of the organization to act to maintain peace and stop aggression?

Both Sides Represented

3. "Should the vote of the United States representative on the United Nations Security Council commit an agreed upon quota of our military forces to action ordered by the Council to Maintain Peace without requiring further congressional approval?"

Presiding at the rally, was Dr. Ernest M. Hopkins, Dartmouth College President, and President of the Organization. The nonpartisan aspect was emphasized in a message from Senator Robert R. Wagner (D) of New York and a speech by Representative Joseph Clark Baldwin (D) of New York.

Mr. Baldwin, making it clear that he is a supporter of the Republican presidential nominee, promised that in the general agreement of the two standard-bearers on foreign policy aims, he would on his record loyally support whoever was elected. He nevertheless asserted, to heckling that had to be quieted, that "the record of Mr. Dewey as Governor in handling his own legislative body promises so much better results than does Mr. Roosevelt's with a Congress controlled by his own party that I am convinced I am right in supporting Mr. Dewey."

Other speakers were Charles Bolte, head of the American Veterans Committee and a retired El Alamein veteran of World War II, who saw the Dumbarton Oaks conclusions as a "blank check" for American signature to "a fighting chance to work for peace" and Mrs. Ruth Bryan Rhode, who reminded that with 11,000,000 American men fighting the war, it was "frightening to think that 11 Senators could sabotage the peace."

Rent Control for Five War Centers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26 — Five war activity centers, including Westchester County, N. Y., where there is an upward pressure on rents, will be brought under rent control Nov. 1, containing 108,438 rental dwelling units, the Office of Price Administration announced today.

At the same time rent control was terminated in a sixth district, that for the West Point Military Reservation, in the Poughkeepsie, N. Y. defense-rental area.

Under the system in vogue, rents are "frozen" as they existed on a certain date in the past.

For example, in Taylor County, Fla., landlords will not be permitted to raise rents above what they were charging on Oct. 1, 1943. Other areas, and maximum rent dates are: McHenry County, Ill., Oct. 1, 1943; Jefferson County, Iowa, Jan. 1, 1944; Westchester County, New York, Aug. 1, 1944; Calhoun and Ouachita Counties, Ark., Sept. 1, 1944.

Ship Workers' Ideas Save $25,000,000 in Two Years

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26 — A simple little device on one of the large naval tackle blocks—that look like fishhooks—in a big American shipyard saves precious war cargo from slipping off the hook and saves even more precious lives.

The story of it is the story of how millions of dollars have been saved in man-hours and material in shipbuilding by the development of a new technique of human relations which could be used in almost any factory or industry.

The big tackle block would grab its burden, the cables grow taut, and the whole mass of material swing high into the air. But sometimes at the crucial moment there would be a cry of warning, and the appalling sound of a heavy object falling, crushing anything under it.

One of the workers thought it over. He tinkered with an idea at home. "Why not install a simple little safety latch on the big hook?" he asked. "See, I've drawn picture of it."

Under the program of encouraging shipyard workers to submit ideas and devices for improving production that device was promptly examined, accepted, and is in use today.

The U. S. Maritime Commission announced that in less than two years more than $25,000,000 has been saved in man-hours and materials in building ships by workers' proposals. Besides that, workers' morale and work quality have been improved and safety has been greatly enhanced.

Ninety per cent of the workers' proposals have been found to be meritorious enough for distribution to all shipyards, it is stated.

All this has been accomplished at a cost of $106,104 for cash and war bond awards, ranging from $25 to $100 given employees for successful proposals.

There was that problem of backing up trucks in one shipyard. It was dangerous to back the big things: workers got in the way, wheelbarrows were rammed, all sorts of things happened because you couldn't tell that a truck headed one way was actually going to back up in the other direction.

A simple proposal: Why not put an automatic switch on the clutch in reverse that would make the horn give intermittent warning blasts? Well . . . the authorities thought it over. They tried it out. It has saved untold time and irritation in this particular shipyard.

The workers' suggestions are screened for practicability by the Labor-Management Committee of the yards. Some of them are inconsequential, of course; but even an inconsequential proposal shows that a man is thinking about his work and how to improve it. Thirty-six shipyards in all parts of America are now participating in this speed-up suggestion competition.

Spanish Embassy Says Nazis Interned

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26 (AP) — The Spanish Embassy said Oct. 24 that all Germans who fled from France into Spain "have been interned and are dealt with in strict conformity with the regulations of international law, without their having any participation in Spanish public affairs."

The Embassy said it was issuing this statement because of published reports which it called "pure fabrication" that 15,000 Gestapo men had entered Spain, taken possession of the Spanish police and were directing "tyrannical persecution of moderate liberals and (Roman) Catholics."

14 Oregon Plants Authorized To Manufacture Civilian Goods

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Ore.—Beds, electrical heating devices, neon and highway signs, aluminum cooking utensils and dustpans will again find their way into Oregon markets following special "spot authorizations" issued by the War Production Board to permit production of the articles by 14 Oregon plants. Annual value of the goods they will be allowed to manufacture will be $1,894,000, according to an announcement made recently in this city by Paul Hirsh, WPB regional deputy director.

The authorization, first thawing of wartime controls in a planned effort at realistic conversion from war to peace industry, will greatly aid the western state to maintain its place in the civilian goods field with eastern industry which is expected to get a "head start" with the end of the war in Europe.

Fears have frequently been expressed by Pacific Northwest industry that continued all-out war production for the longer Japanese war will work to the disadvantage of Oregon's industry and that of the other western states.

"The West appears to be well represented in the progress of reconversion to date," said Mr. Hirsh. "Of course war production comes first, but the policy of the WPB is to expedite conversion of needed civilian goods to the fullest extent consistent with the pressing demand for war materials and the critical labor situation that still exists in this area."

Mr. Hirsh asked manufacturers to take advantage of WPB facilities for reconversion as their operations allow a return to civilian production. He warned that a 90-day delay may come at the end of the European war before many materials are completely freed from controls.

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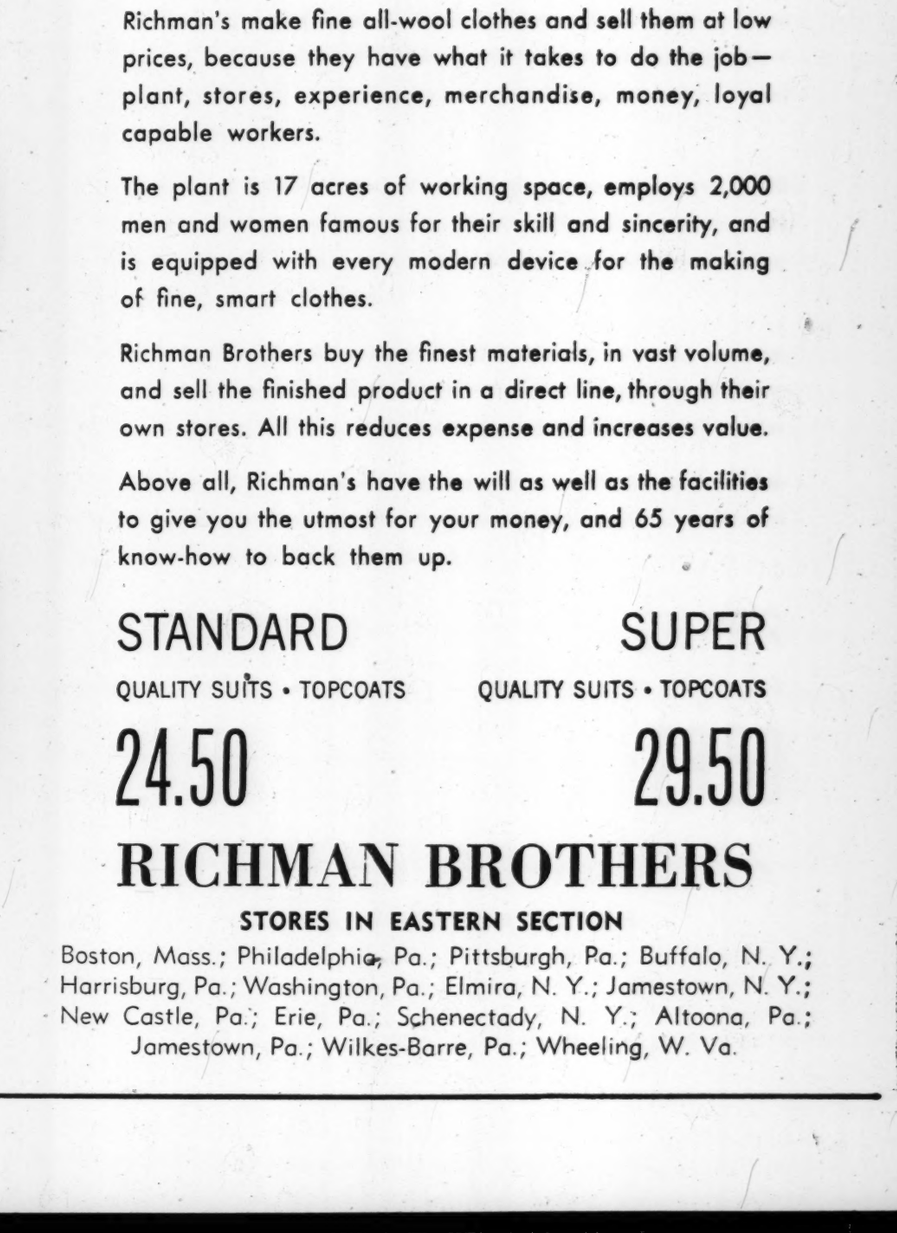

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'The Master Race' Seen At the Keith Memorial

There are some lurid aspects to "The Master Race," the new film at the Keith Memorial. There is, for instance, the dynamiting and the destruction by fire of a prison camp, and there is the execution of the Nazi leader who is the villain of the story. But the picture as a whole is not so violently sensational as might be expected from its title. It has surprisingly good acting. And the photography is of noticeably high quality.

The plot is concerned with the establishment of a German underground and with Nazi preparations for a third world war as defeat draws near in the present conflict. That may seem a trifle premature with the war still in progress. But the plot is tied in with recent events by opening views of the D-Day landings and by setting the scene in a liberated Belgian village.

The Nazi leader who is one of the central figures in the yarn disguises himself as an anti-Nazi worker and has himself consigned to a concentration camp just before the liberating Americans arrive. After he has been freed, he takes up residence in the liberated village under an assumed identity and proceeds to plant seeds of dissention.

Though the direction of Herbert J. Biberman is restrained and skillful, the story which he has prepared is not so smoothly woven as might be wished. There is an episodic quality to the events which tends to weaken their plausibility.

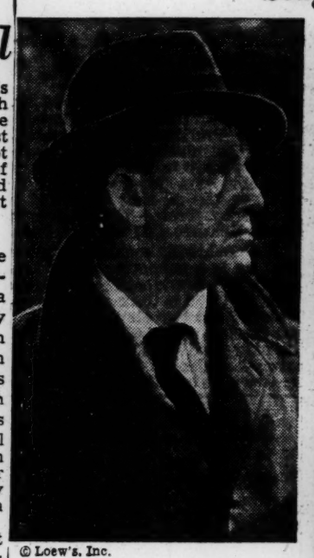
The Nazi seeks to arouse the suspicions of various groups and individuals in the community against each other and against the Americans. He persuades a one-time manufacturer to withdraw the one horse in town from the use of the farmers, who are preparing to plant. He sets a returned guerrilla fighter against the innocent girl in a household of Nazi sympathizers. He finds animosity ready to be kindled against the illegitimate child born to a village woman during the years of Nazi occupation. It is he who instigates the dynamiting of the prison camp in an effort to prevent the disclosure of his identity. And with the same purpose in view he kills the woman whose brother-in-law he pretends to be.

But of course his plot is eventually discovered. His last speech before he is executed proclaims his confidence in the eventual triumph of the Nazi schemes. But the American major who has the last word promises the eradication not only of this Nazi's plots but of those of the regime in general, and dedicates himself to the fulfillment of the task.

George Coulouris who has the role of the Nazi adds to the effectiveness of his performance by a studied understatement. Stanley Ridges matches him at every turn as the cheerful and able American major. Carl Esmond contributes the few light touches in the film as a good-natured Russian. Morris Carnovsky portrays a patriarchal elder of the village. Osa Massen has the tragic part of the mother of the illegitimate child, and Nancy Gates is the pretty daughter of a former collaborationist.

Paul Guilfolye as an innocent tool of the Nazi and Richard Nugent as a brisk British sergeant with a fondness for cricket are prominent in the cast. E. F. M.

Stage, Screen, and Opera Artists for Boston



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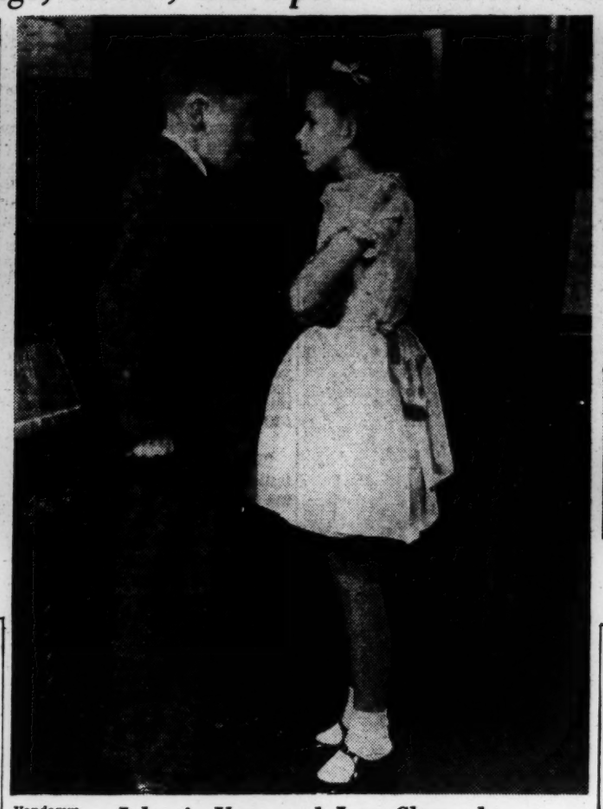
Spencer Tracy
Coming Sunday to the Exeter in "The Seventh Cross."



Vandamm

Johnnie Venn and Joan Shepard
In "Tomorrow the World," coming Monday to the Colonial

Corporal Eugene Conley
Who will sing with the San Carlo Opera at the Boston Opera House, Oct. 29-Nov. 5.

Youth Concerts Resumed

Young folks in platoons and phalanxes went home from school yesterday afternoon by way of Symphony Hall, their interest there being the opening of the Boston Symphony Orchestra's Youth Concerts, conducted by Wheeler Beckett. Many of them carried a good armful of books, indicating that the period of stay at the hall was but an interim in their studies.

Or perhaps the concert itself was a study period for them; at any rate, it held their attention remarkably for a couple of hours. It was something to listen to, no mistake, even for the oldest of them — Wagner's Overture to "Meistersinger," Enesco's First Romanian Rhapsody, Debussy's "Afternoon of a Faun," and Schumann's Piano Concerto.

Something light, indeed, did intervene half way—Beckett's "The Open Road." Then, too, the concerto was a change from solid orchestral sound, the piano serving as a sort of diversion under the hands of Leo Litwin, the soloist.

Of the four composers representing the grand orchestral style, Wagner, Enesco, Debussy, and Schumann, the grandest figure was undoubtedly Enesco. Not so gorgeously sonorous as Wagner, not so dreamily enchanting as Debussy, and not so sweetly tuneful as Schumann, he seemed to disclose a nobility and a genuinely felt, in contradistinction to an artistically assumed, humanity beyond the ken and reach of his program companions. Enesco is a secondary composer, too, a minor poet, indeed, in tone; yet he is terribly genuine and sincere. He gives a good show besides. He is willing to display enthusiasm and let himself energetically go; but he never puts on manner, never bothers us with his individuality and his particular methods in art.

Speaking of school, Enesco is of no school in the meaning of the formal historians. Possibly that is because he comes from Romania, or did come from there when the name wore the old spelling. He has composed considerably, but perhaps only the First Rhapsody at his best mark. He has appeared much on the concert platform as a violinist, though hardly to win extraordinary popular acclaim. He has conducted some, but not to be taken over by an orchestral society as a permanent leader.

Mr. Beckett notes in the program leaflet of yesterday that the Rhapsody is brilliantly written for the strings. That no doubt makes a good deal of the difference. Enesco went to all the trouble of being a violinist, a conductor, and a composer that he might turn out one pre-eminent piece of orchestral music. W. P. T.

Pemberton, Ex-Newsman

Brock Pemberton whose new production, "Harvey," is now at the Copley is one of those celebrities who "used to be a newspaperman once myself." He started with William Allen White on the Emporia Gazette, then reversed the course of his ancestors by migrating from Kansas to New York. He got a job on the old New York Evening Mail as a ship news reporter. Then he was assigned to the drama department of the Mail. Subsequently he filled similar berths on the New York World and the New York Times. Many people describe him as one of the most silent yet understanding and responsive of interviewers when he was drama editor of the Times.

His next step was to become general factotum to the producer, Arthur Hopkins. From that experience it was only a step to making theater news himself. His initial production was "Enter Madame" with Gilda Varesi; it reached the stage in 1920 and was a huge success. Since then Pirandello's "Six Characters," "Strictly Dishonorable," "Personal Appearance" "Ceiling Zero," Clare Boothe's "Kiss the Boys Goodbye" and "Janie" have been among his productions.

Until he produced "Six Characters in Search of an Author," the works of Luigi Pirandello had not been performed, it is said, outside Italy. Interested in American drama, he gave such playwrights as Zona Gale ("Miss Lulu Bett"), Sidney Howard ("Swords"), Maxwell Anderson ("White Desert"), and Paul Osborn ("Hotbed") their first Broadway productions, and "Strictly Dishonorable" gave Preston Sturges his first Broadway success.

Mr. Pemberton has introduced such stars as Fredric March, Florence Eldridge, Walter Huston, Margaret Sullavan, Miriam Hopkins, Casar Romero, Claudette Colbert, and Tulio Carminatti.

Mr. Pemberton was one of the organizers of USO-Camp Shows, and is a member of the board of directors. He helped organize the American Theater Wing War Service in 1941 and has devoted almost as much time to Stage Door Canteen work as he has to his own productions. In addition to these activities, he is also a lecturer on the drama.

Telepix Film on France

A film resume of the decline and the renaissance of France, beginning in the nineteenth century and continuing to the present time, will be seen at the Telepix beginning Friday. Other short subjects will be "The Women Marines" depicted at work and at play, a Puppetoon, "Persian Treasures," Bugs Bunny cartoon, and newsreels including pictures of MacArthur's return to the Philippines.

Concert at Museum

Helen Zoe Duncan, pianist, and Mildred Taylor Shaw, violinist, appear at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts Sunday afternoon at 3, an hour earlier than formerly. The artists give their services to the cause of the Victory Concerts, arranged for members of the armed forces and their friends under the auspices of the Greater Boston USO.

Radio Political Addresses Tonight

Republican
7:45 p. m.—WNAC—Republican State Committee.
10:15 p. m.—WNAC—Wm. L. Hutcheson, Vice-Pres. A. F. of L. for Nat'l Committee.

Independent Republican Committee for Roosevelt and Truman
10:00 p. m.—WHDH—Sen. Joseph H. Ball, from Washington.

Democratic
7:15 p. m.—WNAC—State Committee.
8:15 p. m.—WNAC—Donald M. Nelson, from Washington, for National Independent Voters Committee for Roosevelt and Truman.
10:15 p. m.—WHDH—Vice-President Henry A. Wallace, from Milwaukee, for International Ladies Garment Workers Union Committee for Roosevelt and Truman.
10:30 p. m.—WHDH—Senator Harry S. Truman, from Peoria, Ill., for National Committee.

America's Town Meeting of the Air
8:30 p. m.—WHDH—A discussion of the topic "For a Sound National Administration, Roosevelt or Dewey?" Speakers are Secretary Harold L. Ickes, for Roosevelt; Senator Homer Ferguson for Dewey.

Friday

Republican
11:45 a. m.—WEEI—ZaSu Pitts and four other women, speaking for National Committee.

Today on Short Waves

Melbourne—8:00 a. m.—News. VYC6, 9.61 meg., 31.4 m.
Chungking—10:00 a. m.—World News in English. XGOY, 9.64 meg., 31.1 m.
London—5:50 p. m.—The Archbishop Speaks to the Forces. GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GVX, 11.93 meg., 25.1 m.
Moscow—6:00 p. m.—English Pediod. RKE, 15.1meg., 19.7 m.
London—6:00 p. m.—Popular Music of Portugal. GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GVX, 11.93 meg., 25.1 m.
Caracas—6:35 p. m.—Native Songs. YV5RN, 6.20 meg., 48.4 m.
London—8:00 p. m.—London Letter: Macdonald Hastings. GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.
London—9:30 p. m.—"Pickles Pie." Produced by Henry Reed. GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.
Melbourne—10:00 p. m.—News; Talks, Music. VLC4, 11.84 meg., 2.53 m.
Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—Chamber Music. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Hindemith's Variations As Viewed by the Soloist

By Winthrop P. Tryon

On the program of the concerts of the Boston Symphony Orchestra this week, Richard Burgin conducting, reads a title taken from the repertory of last summer's chamber music meetings held in New England Mutual Hall. It is Paul Hindemith's Theme and Variations According to the Four Temperaments (Melancholic, Sanguine, Phlegmatic, and Choleric) for Strings and Piano. It will be presented by the Boston Symphony strings in full force, not in first-desk abbreviation, and with Lukas Foss playing; as before, the piano part.

While the summer performance with small ensemble brought the work to plain public attention, and the rendering now arranged for will be only the same thing on a magnified scheme of sonority, an observation or two concerning its form and character should not be amiss, particularly coming from the artist who has the solo role, Mr. Foss himself.

Found practicing his notes at a piano in the Symphony Hall Green Room one morning, Mr. Foss made a remark or two in reply to inquiry which should tend to broaden commonly held ideas regarding the term, variation.

His exercising at the keyboard finished, he picked up the piano score from the rack and opened to the early pages.

"Here," said he, "you have the theme. It is not an air, in the ordinary fashion. No; it is the whole first movement—which stands for a new method, or device, as I look at the question, in composing. The first of five movements is the theme, and the second, third, fourth, and fifth are variations on the outline of the first. The opening movement has three sections — slow, fast, and slow; and these are each repeated in the following movements in changing form and mood.

"Yes, a kind of theme in the ordinary meaning of the word does enter now and then; but variation, take it in a general light, is carried out on a plan of changing form rather than of repeated motive; and there, I think, you have a novel type of composition."

Not to be too downright in his views, Mr. Foss explained that the fifth movement departs somewhat from the fundamental procedure in the interest of climax. The close, designated Choleric, develops into a true finale and goes strong on the exhibitional.

For remark on the broad instrumental aspects of the composition, Mr. Foss said that passages for a quartet of strings, and occasionally for a single instrument, the solo violin, cello, or viola, seemed to him to take the place of the voices of the woodwind instruments as employed in a regular symphonic makeup. Again, he observed that he felt a certain influence of the old-school concerto grosso pervading the piece.

Plays in Prospect

In Bed We Cry—At the Wilbur, beginning Monday, night. Dramatization by Ilka Chase of her own novel of the same name, presented by John C. Wilson, with Miss Chase to head the cast. Mr. Wilson is directing. Joseph Platt is designing the settings.

Tomorrow the World—At the Colonial, beginning Monday, night. James Gow's and Arnaud d' Usseau's play returning for a second engagement, with a cast that includes Stephen Chase, Barbara Robbins, Johnnie Venn, Joan Shepard, Elisabeth Brew, Elisabeth Neumann, Wayne Nunn, Howard Bixler, Roy Robson, and Conrad Weiser. Two weeks.

The Late George Apley—At the Plymouth, beginning Monday, Nov. 6. Dramatization by J. P. Marquand's novel prepared by the author and George S. Kaufman, with the latter directing for Max Gordon. Leo G. Carroll and Janet Beecher will head the cast. Percy Waram and Margaret Dale will have prominent roles.

Laffing Room Only!—At the Shubert, beginning Nov. 9, the new Olsen and Johnson musical, directed by John Murray Anderson, with Edward Cline in charge of the comedy, and Robert Alton, the dances. Stewart Chaney is designing the settings. Olsen and Johnson themselves head a cast which includes Frank Libuse, Betty Garrett, Fred Waring's Glee Club, Mata & Hari, William West & McGinty, Kathryn Lee, Ethel Owen, Pat Brewster, Ida James, and Margot Brander among many others.

A Bell for Adano—At the Wilbur, beginning Monday, Nov. 13. Dramatization by Paul Osborn of John Hersey's book about an American major in an Italian town after American occupation. Fredric March, Margo, Everett Sloane, Leon Rothier, and Bruce MacFarlane will be in the cast. H. C. Potter is directing for Leland Hayward. The Motleys are designing the settings. Two weeks.

Sing Out, Sweet Land—At the Colonial, beginning Monday, Nov. 13. Cavalcade of American song from New England Colonial days to the present, prepared by Walter Kerr and presented by the Theater Guild. Alfred Drake and Burl Ives will be in the cast. Leon Leonidoff is directing; Albert Johnson, designing the scenery; and Lucinda Ballard, the costumes. Charles Weidman is devising the choregraphy except for one dance arranged by Doris Humphrey. Two weeks.

Laughing Water — At the Plymouth, beginning Monday, Nov. 20. New play by Phoebe and Henry Ephron, presented by John Golden. The play takes its title from a summer camp for girls. Much of the plot is concerned with the counselors. The cast includes Evelyn Varden, Harry Bannister, Leon Janney, Irene Dailey, Effie Afton, and Cledge Roberts. Mr. Ephron is directing. Two weeks.

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BOSTON (CONCERTS)
WOMEN'S CITY CLUB
40 BEACON STREET, BOSTON
Friday, October 27, at 8:30 P. M.
First concert of
BOSTON SOCIETY OF EARLY MUSIC
Music of the 16th, 17th and 18th Centuries
Played by the Boston Society of Ancient Instruments. Assisted by Olga Averino, Soprano.
Tickets at the door $2.40, tax included

Radio Timetable

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
3:00	"Mary Marlin": sk	Morton Downey, songs.	'Woman of America': sk	Bob Rhodes' Orch.	"Irish Melodies" .....
3:15	"Tena & Tim": sk	Hollywood Star Time ..	"Ma Perkins": sketch ..	Concert orchestra	News service .....
3:30	News; Hollywood..	Easy Rhythm	'Pepper Young's Family'	'Smoothies': vocal trio.	Political talk .....
3:45	Parade: Studio pgm	Music: Listen, Milady..	"Right to Happiness"..	Musical Roundup	Cowboy Jamboree .....
4:00	Chas. Pelley: Melody in Sky; Songs.	Popular music; Songs..	"Backstage Wife": sk..	Walter Compton, news.	News; Les Brown's Or.
4:15	Vets' Information.	Newscast	Stella Dallas: sketch ..	GOP State Com.; Music	Bob Crosby's Orch....
4:30	Help Wanted: news	State Dept. of Educat'n	'Lorenzo Jones': sketch	Zeb Carver's Orch.....	Xavier Cugat's Orch..
4:45		"Hop Harrigan": sk....	Young Widder Brown ..	"The Handy Man"	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies; Evelyn Howe	"Terry and the Pirates"	"When a Girl Marries"	Musical Roundup	News; C. Spivack's Or.
5:15	"Victory Notes"	"Dick Tracy": sketch..	Portia sketch	Chick Carter: sketch ..	"Ginger and Bobby" ..
5:30	"Inside MGM": int	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	'Just Plain Bill': sketch	"Superman": sketch ..	"Ginger and Bobby" ..
5:45		"Captain Midnight": sk	'Front Page Farrell': sk	"Tom Mix": sketch	News service .....
6:00	"Page One"; news	Dinner concert	News; Geoffrey Harwood	News service	News; Musicale .....
6:15	CBS World News..	Newscast; Music	K. Ivers: Swingcopaters	"Digest"; Snapshots ...	Moment Musicale .....
6:30	Band; Sports news	"Jerry and Sky"	"Serenader": songs	The World's Front Page	March to Victory .....
6:45	News: 6:55 J Harsch	Political; Music; Talk	Lowell Thomas, news	Lou Holtz: music; talk	Sports of the Day .....
7:00	'I Love a Mystery'	Fred Waring program..	Johnny Mercer's Orch..	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	Political talk .....
7:15	Popular music	Fred Waring program..	J. W. Vandercook, news	Democratic State Com.	News; Tax talk .....
7:30	"Mr. Keen": dr....	Erwin P. Dorch; Music	Bob Burns; Shirley	"Confidentially Yours".	Al West & His Drifters
7:45	"Mr. Keen": dr....	Concert music	Ross; orch.; guest star	Republican State Com.	Tommy Carr's Orch. ....
8:00	'Suspense': V Bruce,	News commentator	Frank Morgan; C Daley;	Frank Singiser, news ..	News service .....
8:15	'The Night Man'	"Lum 'n' Abner"	Eric Blore; Robt Young	Donald M. Nelson	Eddie Barry's Orch. ....
8:30	Death Valley Sheriff drama: News.	America's Town Meeting of the Air	Dinah Shore's Open House; Eddie Cantor	Sammy Kaye's Variety Show; Paul Winchell.	Political talk ..... Irish Melodies .....
8:45		See Harold L Ickes; Sen			
9:00	Maj. Bowes Amateur Program ...	H Ferguson: Debate on "Roosevelt or Dewey"	Music Hall; Geo. Murphy; Igor Gorin ...	Gabriel Heatter, news. "Screen Test"	Classical Album: Haydn: Symphony No. 101
9:15	"Corliss Archer"..	Louis Armstrong's Or..	Joan Davis; Jack Haley;	"Starlight Serenade";	(Clock) .....
9:30	"Corliss Archer"..	Dance orchestra; drama	soloists; orchestra	Alfredo Antonini, cond.	Classical Album .....
9:45					
10:00	"The First Line"..	Sen. Joseph H. Ball, tlk	Abbott & Costello show	Henry Gladstone, news.	Local sports .....
10:15	Sec. Jas. Forrestal	Henry Wallace, political	Abbott & Costello show	W. L. Hutcheson, AFOL	Local sports .....
10:30	Ray Bloch's Or.; L.	Sen. Harry S. Truman..	'March of Time': dr.;	"Parade"; music	Local sports .....
10:45	Douglas; L Rainer	Sen. Harry S. Truman..	music; guest stars	Parade: Music: Morgan 5	Local sports .....
11:00	News; Rideout ...	News: Sports news	News; Elmer N. Eddy..	News service	Jazz Album .....
11:15	Unrationed Jam ..	Bos. Symphony Preview	Weather; Bump Hadley	"Radio Newsreel".....	Jazz Album .....
11:30	"Viva America";	Fishermen's program ..	Music of New World:	Guy Lombardo's Or....	Day's End: music .....
11:45	Fernando Alvarez	Concert Miniature; news	Lima: soloist: chorus	Guy Lombardo's Or....	Day's End: News .....

Friday's Program

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	Musical Alarm Clock ..	News; "Dress Parade".	Music programs	.....
7:15	News; Herb Lewis.	Music; Weather	Music; Weather	Nelson Churchill, news.	Fellowship: religious
7:30	Music; News	Musical Alarm Clock ..	Nelson Bragg, news ...	"Happy Hank"	N. E.
7:45	News; Rideout ...	Music; News; Weather	Reveille Roundup	Musical Clock	
8:00	News of the World	Martin Agronsky, news	World News Roundup ..	News service	Newsreel of the Air ....
8:15	Shopping talk	Jack Rogers	"The Wax Museum"	George & Dixie; News..	Musical Timetable ....
8:30	Carl Moore: variety	Jack Rogers	News commentator	Louise Morgan	Musical Timetable ....
8:45	Music; News	Newscast	Edward M'Hugh, hymns	Louise Morgan; Weather	Musical Timetable ....
9:00	Priscilla Fortescue.	Breakfast Club	Mildred Carlson, talk ..	News; "Tune Factory"	Scandinavian Melodies.
9:15	School of the Air:	Breakfast Club	Parade of Stars	Quiz program	Scandinavian Melodies.
9:30	This Living World	Breakfast Club	Wartime Food News ...	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Waltz Time: music ....
9:45	WEEI Food Fair	Breakfast Club	Chet Gaylord, songs	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Waltz Time: News .....
10:00	'Valiant Lady': sk.	Dramatic sketch	"Lora Lawton": sketch	News; "Tune Factory"	"Linda's First Love" ..
10:15	"Light of World"..	Drama; Musical variety	Robert St. John, news.	"Yankee Tune Factory"	John Kiley, organist ..
10:30	"Changing World"	Fishermen's program ..	Studio speaker	"Yankee Tune Factory"	"Shopping With Marie
10:45	Bachelor's Children	Dramatic sketch	GOP talk; Music; Parade	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Mason" .....
11:00	"Amanda": sketch	"Breakfast at Sardi's";	"Road of Life": sketch	Arthur Gaeth, news	Studio speaker .....
11:15	Second Husband ..	Music; interviews	"Rosemary": sketch ..	New England Cupboard	Mystery Melody with
11:30	"Bright Horizons".	News commentator	"Now, Voyager": drama	"Robin for Governor"..	John Kiley, organ .....
11:45	Zazu Pitts: GOP ..	Jack Berch's Boys	"David Harum": sketch	Imogene Wolcott: music	News service .....
12:00	Kate Smith Speaks	'Glamour Manor,' starring Cliff Arquette ...	News; Marvin Behrens.	Boake Carter, news	"Dude Ranch" .....
12:15	"Big Sister": sk...		Nicolas Slonimsky; talk	News service	Polka Time; News .....
12:30	"Helen Trent" ...	Farm and Home Makers	Marjorie Mills, talk ...	The Morgan Five; music	Italian drama: music..
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Farm and Home Makers	Marjorie Mills, talk ...	Musical Roundup	Italian drama: music..
1:00	"Life Beautiful" ..	Baukhage Talking, news	The Wax Museum	Lester Smith, news	Italian melodies .....
1:15	"Ma Perkins"	"Off the Record"	The Wax Museum	Terry's House Party ..	"Kick Conga" .....
1:30	B. Flynn, news....	"Off the Record"	"Luncheon With Salvy"	"Luncheon With Lopez"	Curtain Time with
1:45	"The Goldbergs"..	Fishermen's program ..	Carl Caruso, news	American Woman's Jury	Jean Harper: News .....
2:00	Serial drama	WHDH Studio orchestra	"Guiding Light": drama	Cedric Foster, news	Sports program .....
2:15	"Two on a Clue"..	Mystery Chef: food talk	"Today's Children": sk.	Yankee Kitchen	Sports; Music; News ..
2:30	Serial drama	'Negro Life & History'	"Woman in White"....	Yankee Kitchen	Sports comments .....
2:45	"Perry Mason": sk.	Newscast	Hymns of All Churches	"Real Stories": drama	Melody Moments .....
3:00	"Mary Marlin": sk.	Morton Downey, songs.	"A Woman of America"	Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt	Irish music .....
3:15	"Tena and Tim"..	Hollywood Star Time ..	"Ma Perkins": sketch ..	Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt	News service .....
3:30	News; Snapshots..	"Easy Rhythm"	'Pepper Young's Family'	Across the Footlights ..	Political talk .....
3:45	Parade: Studio pgm	Music: Listen, Milady..	"Right to Happiness" ..	Musical Roundup	"Cowboy Jamboree" ....
4:00	"Melody in the Sky"; "Lullaby"..	Popular music; Songs..	"Backstage Wife"	Walter Compton, news.	News; E. Butterfield Or
4:15		Newscast	"Stella Dallas": sketch	Rep. State Com.; Music	Eddy Duchin's Orch. ..
4:30	"Interview Time"..	Westbrook Van Voorhis	'Lorenzo Jones': sketch	Zeb Carver's Orch.	Vaughn Monroe's Orch.
4:45	Help Wanted; News	"Hop Harrigan"	'Young Widder Brown"	"Musical Roundup"	J. Manning, Troubadour
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies	'Terry and the Pirates'	"When a Girl Marries"	Fred Foye; H. S. sports	News; Dick Stabile's Or
5:15	Evelyn Howe, mc.	"Dick Tracy": sketch..	"Portia Faces Life" ...	"Chick Carter": sketch.	Ginger & Bobby, songs
5:30	Notes for Victory..	Jack Armstrong: sketch	"Just Plain Bill"	"Superman": sketch ..	Ginger & Bobby, songs
5:45	'Inside MGM': int.	'Captain Midnight': sk.	'Front Page Farrell': sk	"Tom Mix": sketch	News service .....
6:00	News comment ...	Dinner concert	News; Geoffrey Harwood	News service	Sports; Musicale .....
6:15	Lynn Murray's Or.	Newscast; Music	King's Men, quartet ...	Digest; Snapshots	Moment Musicale .....
6:30	Band; Sports news	"Jerry and Sky"	"Pleasure Parade"	The World's Front Page	March to Victory .....
6:45	News; 6:55 J Harsch	GOP talk; Music; Talk	Lowell Thomas, news	Lou Holtz: music; dr..	Sports of the Day .....
7:00	'I Love a Mystery'	Ed Wynn's Happy Island	Johnny Mercer's Orch.	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	Political talk .....
7:15	Ray, Scott Show..	Orchestra; soloists ...	J. W. Vandercook, news	Democratic State Com.	News service .....
7:30	Friday on B'dway;	"The Lone Ranger";	"Yankee Yarns"	"Quiz of Two Cities" ..	Rhythm Ramblers .....
7:45	soloist; orchestra.	western drama	"Frontline Headlines" ..	"Quiz of Two Cities"	Joseph Tall: Variety ..
8:00	"Aldrich Family,"	News commentator	Paul Lavalle's Orch.;	Cecil Brown, news	Joseph Tall: Variety ..
8:15	with Dickie Jones	"Parker Family": dr...	Choir; Earl Wrightson	Republican State Com.	Joseph Tall: Variety ..
8:30	"Adventures of the	Mass. Indep'dent Voters	Ed "Archie" Gardner's	'Freedom of Opportuni-

Cape Cod to Recover Quickly From Marks of the Hurricane

By R. Stafford Derby
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Cape Cod and Cape Codders will be ready for the 1945 summer season with evidence of the 1944 hurricane more conspicuous in remodeled homes and planned reforestation than in destroyed buildings and uprooted trees. Such is the general opinion of Cape Codders from Wood's Hole to Provincetown, expressed by selectmen, lawyers, fishermen, builders and businessmen.

Seeing an opportunity for landscape improvement in the replacement of destroyed "pitch pines" and "silver leaves" an organized effort to bring proper reforestation methods to the Cape will be made at the next meeting of the Cape Cod Chamber of Commerce. Dr. Lewis C. Weeks of Falmouth, Executive Secretary of the board, explained that Harris A. Reynolds Secretary of the Massachusetts Forest Park Association, will speak at that meeting.

A prompt step taken by the Chamber of Commerce to aid in reconstruction, Dr. Weeks said, was to secure a lifting of priority requirements from the sale of building supplies to Cape Codders for use in repairing or replacing hurricane damage. There is no scarcity of materials according to this Cape Cod businessman, but he sounded a note which was re-echoed by property owners and builders all along the cape when he added "but we need men to use these materials."

Greatest Hindrance

Probably the greatest hindrance to a speedy rebuilding of properties is the manpower shortage. Dr. Weeks cited the instance of his own contractor, a Cape Codder whose crew usually numbered six or eight men. "Now he has only two," said the Chamber of Commerce secretary, "and they can't take care of his regular work, let alone the hurricane contracts."

Investigation of the building situation, talks with assessors, observation of the progress in repair work and first-hand discussions with builders and insurance brokers brought out the following facts in regard to labor supply and costs of building.

Most of the usual Cape Cod carpenters, painters and plumbers have been inducted into the armed forces or attracted off-Cape by higher war wages. Those remaining are largely the boss contractors. From many of these invitations were sent to available workers on the mainland to come to the Cape for "a year-round season" and take part in the reconstruction program.

Costs Affected

Costs have been definitely affected by the placing of many contracts by insurance adjusters paying for claims under the windstorm damage protection many owners had bought with their fire insurance policies. Builders point out that estimates of such repair costs are hard to make. Hurricane damage is not only visible but additional damage due to the stress and strain of the framing, joists and carrying timbers is not easily discernible, they explain.

While there have been some disagreement between owners and adjusters as to the amount of damage done by wind, which was insured, and the water damage, which may not have been, the consensus as expressed by insurance men and builders was that the great majority of such claims are being settled speedily and fairly.

Two points of interest to Cape Cod property owners were uncovered in talks with town officials. While a few expect that a slight rise in the tax rates may be necessary, because of the loss of valuation from the hurricane damage, others feel that no increase will be seen.

Funds Allotted

Action by the town of Falmouth on Oct. 18 in taking $41,717 from the special reserve fund and allotting it to defray hurricane expenses of the various town departments, is seen by some as one method by which increased tax rates will be avoided.

Aside from the tax situation, the assessing date seemed to be significant. As the day on which all property is valued for tax purposes is January 1, some town officials expect that the greatest amount of permanent repairs and replacements will come after that date. Cape Cod winters are usually "open" and allow year-round construction.

Reports from members of the Cape Cod Board of Realtors to Benjamin F. Teel, Executive Secretary, show that the demand for Cape Cod properties is continuing.

"We are not discouraged by the hurricane," said Mr. Teel, "and by next summer we will be ready for our summer friends."

To Combat Reports

On Oct. 27 the board is to hold a meeting at which Mr. Teel expects plans for combating erroneous reports as to the complete desolation of the Cape will be formulated. While not minimizing the toll of destruction reaped along the beaches, Mr. Teel explained that many of the properties were now being put into weathertight condition and that with an increase in the labor supply complete restoration would be seen in most places.

Loyalty of those who make the hotels and inns of Cape Cod their vacation homes was shown in the avalanche of letters which came to the hotel men after the hurricane. Alarmed by the widely circulated reports of destruction, the visitors wrote to express their hope that at least "your place" had been spared.

As a matter of fact, replies have gone out to these inquirers assuring them that usual hotel and inn accommodations will be available next year and that the beauty spots and sunny beaches will still be "doing business." Those hotels now open on the Cape—long past the usual seasonal closing dates—are busy.

[This is the second of a series of articles discussing Cape Cod's recovery from the hurricane of Sept. 14, 1944.]

Seabees Who Built Secret 'Invasion Harbors'

Official United States Navy

First Home-Coming Seabees Had Wild Rides Across Channel

Now it's over, the shrapnel hole in a comrade's helmet brings smiles to members of the 108th Naval Construction Battalion. Front row, left to right, Lieut. William F. Alblondi (CEC), USNR, Seymour, Conn.; Lieut. Commander Erwin T. Collier (CEC), USNR, commanding officer of 108th Battalion, of Miami, Fla.; Electrician's Mate 2/c Alfred J. Rezendes, East Boston, who was wounded: Chief Shipfitter Roy L. Barton, Wichita Falls, Texas; Chief Boatswain's Mate A. C. Jolley, Calumet City, Ill. Second row, left to right: Boatswain's Mate 2/c William J. Giallonardo, Medway, Mass.; Shipfitter 3/c John J. Cunningham, Framingham, Mass.; Ship's Cook 3/c Ralph J. Perrier, East Boston, Mass.; Electrician's Mate 1/c Henry S. Kaufman, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Seabees Tell Experiences In Invasion

First American Seabees who rode the British-constructed "phoenixes, whales and pierheads" across the stormy waters of the English Channel and constructed the invasion harbors in Normandy told their experiences at the First Naval District headquarters in Boston yesterday.

Broad outline of the work of the 108th Naval Construction Battalion in this secret operation was given by Lieut. Commander Erwin T. Collier of Miami, Fla., battalion commander.

Result of many months' training with the British Royal Engineers in the construction and operation of the harbor units was that on D-Day "we knew all the details of operations for the entire setup." This "setup" was explained by the commander as including: "Phoenixes," immense boxlike concrete structures designed with seacocks to be opened, flooded and sunk, forming seawalls; "pierheads" large loading platforms, operated by a full crew and designed with four supporting posts allowing the pierhead to be lowered or raised to equalize the 28-foot invasion tides; "whales" composed of connected floating spans, which provided the roadway to the beachhead from the pierhead.

Worked in Units

The Seabees were divided into sections assigned to perform specific functions. While some of the men rode the units across the storm-tossed channel, others were already on the beach waiting to act as "sinking," "ramp" or "bridge section" units.

Specially selected from the battalion as representatives of these units the veterans' stories combined to form this general picture.

Greatest enemy was the weather. From D-Day until about a week later when the pierheads were installed and operating, heavy winds of gale force, and driving rain made the channel crossings hazardous and unpleasant.

Culminating this preliminary attack, General Weather mustered his greatest forces and produced a storm on June 19, 20 and 21 which broke a 40-year record according to the Seabees, as well as wrecking the invasion harbor or "mulberry" as it is officially called, but not before its operation had poured troops into the beachhead at a rate which assured the fall of Cherbourg.

To this hazard was added accurate German gunfire from 88's, low-flying strafing by German planes and bombing. As maneuvering was out of the question, these Seabees just had to sit "and take it." With the group in Boston was Electrician's Mate 2/c Alfred J. Rezendes of East Boston who was caught on a "block ship" and hit by shrapnel.

Heavy Weather

Leaving the "parking spot" in South England where the harbor units were assembled prior to D-Day, Chief Boatswain's Mate A. C. Jolly of Chicago started out with a crew of five, in a tow of a British tug, and in company with two other "phoenixes" and a "whale."

Heavy weather was encountered by a "whale" on which Shipfitter 3/c John J. Cunningham of Framingham made the crossing. Trip across in a "pierhead" was described by Electrician's Mate 1/c Henry S. Kaufman of Brooklyn, while catering to the battalion in an improvised galley was explained by Ship's Cook 3/c Ralph J. Perrier of East Boston.

A former Medway policeman, Boatswain's Mate 2/c William J. Giallonardo, made the trip across in a British ship and was one of 150 Seabees forming a bridge assembly unit, working from the beach.

G. I.'s Thanks for Ambulance To Boost His Newton Letters

Women's Activities

Private Lloyd E. Parfait, who comes from Texas and is currently "somewhere in England," is likely to be the envy of all his buddies at Christmas mail call, thanks to a host of friends he has acquired since yesterday at the All-Newton Music School.

This G. I. from the Bluebonnet State, whose V-Mail letter is causing tremendous excitement at the school, happens to be the driver of an ambulance purchased as a result of a War Bond drive conducted b ythe pupils earlier this year. Actually the school sold enough bonds and stamps to buy six ambulances and one jeep, but only one of the ambulances, that which Private Parfait is driving, carries a plaque bearing its name.

Here is the brief letter which is going to get so many answers, and eventually will be framed to hang on the wall alongside the United States Treasury citation commending the school for its bond drive:

"Just a line or two to let you know that I am the driver of the ambulance that your school got by getting War Bonds. It is a good ambulance and thanks a lot. If you want to answer this letter, my address is . . . I come from Texas. Thanks a lot. (Signed) Lloyd E. Parfait."

Every boy and girl who has come into the school since it arrived has taken down the address. So have the teachers. And Miss Elizabeth Fyffe, founder and Director Emeritus, is planning to write a brief sketch of how, like Topsy, the school "just growed" through all the Newtons since the day in 1911 when she opened it with one small pupil, a Negro child.

The one regret, universally expressed, is that the letter did not arrive in time for the school to get off a Christmas box. But Private Parfait will not go boxless for long, according to his new friends in this Red Feather agency.

11th District Conference

The Waltham Woman's Club will be hostess to the 29 clubs of the Eleventh District of the Massachusetts Federation of Women's Clubs at a district conference at Hovey Memorial Institute, Waltham, tomorrow. Mrs. G. Frederick H. Morang, district director, will preside, and state chairmen will outline their department programs for the year. Mrs. Edwin Troland of Malden, Federation President, will speak at the morning session, which opens at 10:30 o'clock, and will summarize the day's proceedings in the afternoon.

Luncheon will be served at 12:30 p. m. in the First Baptist Church. Mrs. Chester A. Merrifield, President of the hostess club, will bring greetings, and the Waltham Woman's Club Chorus under the direction of Mrs. Philip L. Warren will open the afternoon meeting.

Clubwomen on Quiz

Four members of the Professional Women's Club of Boston will appear this evening on that air-line battle of wits, the "Quiz of Two Cities," at 7:30 p. m., over Station WNAC. Their opponent will be members of the Women's Advertising Club of Providence over Station WEAN. The Boston team includes Miss Elizabeth Blaney, teacher; Miss Clara O. Staudenmayer, singer; Mrs. Hazel Curname Gow, lawyer; and Mrs. Mine G. del Castillo, pianist.

Needlework Guild Exhibit

An exhibition at the Newton Centre Congregational Church tomorrow at 2:30 p. m. will climax the annual drive of the Newton Branch of the National Needlework Guild. Under the direction of its President, Mrs. S. T. Douglas, the Branch has been collecting new clothes for children, sheets, pillow cases, towels, layettes, and warm blankets, all which will be distributed to the needy through other established charities.

Friday Programs

Newtonville Woman's Club—"By Jeep to Alaska" will be the subject of an illustrated talk by Herbert C. Lanks, war correspondent and traveler, Newton High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m.

West Newton Women's Educational Club—Meeting of the Hobby Class to work on sewing projects for the Club's coming fair, at home of Mrs. Harold G. Carter, 65 Harding Street, 2 p. m.

Daughters of the American Colonists—Meeting of Massachusetts Society, Hotel Vendome, 2 p. m. Miss Louise Lovell, State Regent, presiding. Mrs. Albion Dyer Wilde will give an illustrated talk on "Old Fans."

Women in Council, Roxbury—Opening meeting, Masonic Temple, 8 p. m. Emery Stevens Bucke will relate "My Experiences as a Tramp."

Greenwood Woman's Club—Guest Night, Union Church Vestry, 8 p. m. Mrs. Mariam Calhalin, reader, will give "Sketches From Life."

Daughters of the Revolution—Mrs. Carolyn Fuller, daughter of the Dean of Staff of the Seacoast Mission, will tell of the work of the Maine Seacoast Mission, 2 p. m., 9 Walnut Street.

Maine Teachers Elect

LEWISTON, Maine, Oct. 26 (AP)—Mrs. Grace Dodge of Boothbay was elected President of the Maine Teachers Association last night at the organization's 42nd annual convention.

Halloween: N. E. Prepares Many Parties

By directing Halloween energy into wholesome channels of fun, many New England communities today have discovered an adequate method of controlling holiday mischief-making proclivities of the children.

A survey discloses that approximately 150 parties are being held in Boston alone next Tuesday. With police knowledge, protection, and, in some cases, financial support from police funds, parties are to be run off by veterans' organizations, boys' clubs, service clubs, and the Federal Housing Projects in Boston.

In a combination of their personnel, time, and money, many American Legion and Veterans of Foreign Wars posts in Boston are jointly operating up to 50 parties. These are being staged with the assistance and protection of the Boston police. In some cases police are extending financial help for the "refreshments" for these parties from Junior Police Corps funds.

The Boys' Clubs of Boston are holding large parties at each of the three units of the club at Charlestown, Roxbury, and South Boston. The Jewish War Veterans also are running a party in Mattapan. The Kiwanis Clubs are holding three affairs in West Roxbury.

In the Suburbs

Under the direction of Alvin Kenney, supervisor of recreation of the Boston Housing Authority, holiday parties are being held in the five housing subdivisions in Boston.

In the suburbs, Newton is holding its City-wide Halloween party at which more than 11,000 boys and girls ranging from kindergarten to senior high school age will be entertained in about 238 parties at 40 key locations throughout the City. More than 1,400 adult workers have planned out the arrangements for these City-wide celebrations.

Elementary grades in Newton, for instance, will meet in their own schools. The Junior High pupils will gather in women's clubs, churches, and the Y. M. C. A. There will be music, charades, movies, dancing, games, story-telling, feats of legerdemain, and skits put on by various school homeroom groups.

Newton—Providence

For the high school boys and girls of Newton the services of Baron Hugo's Orchestra and the Totem Pole Ballroom have been obtained at a moderate figure. Tickets, it was announced, will be on sale to all working boys and girls of high school age, at the Recreation Department, City Hall. Tickets for this dance must be purchased in advance as no tickets, it was announced, will be sold at the ballroom.

It also was learned that the police of the city of Providence, R. I., will have holiday parties for children at all six of the City's precinct stations. This is continuing a policy which was inaugurated three years ago by the Providence police. The affairs are expected to keep approximately 2,500 'teen-age youngsters off the streets in the Rhode Island capital. Entertainments are also being planned by Providence boys' clubs.

Portland Plans Night Party

School-age children of Portland, Maine, have been invited to a night party in the City Hall Auditorium, while the Greenfield, Mass., American Legion Post will have its sixth annual ragshag parade and party for youngsters under 16.

Several youth-serving organizations, including the Y. M. C. A., C. Y. O., and Boy Scouts, will stage a costume and pet parade in Taunton with $75 in prizes as an attraction.

Keene, N. H., also will have a costume parade led by the junior police band, after which cider and doughnuts will be distributed.

Northampton plans a dance for teen-age boys and girls. Newton has prepared to entertain thousands of children at more than 200 parties in key locations throughout the city.

Police in Newport, R. I., are doing a little missionary work by visiting schools, telling the children what they should or should not do on Halloween.

Concord, N. H., authorities have issued a stern warning that pranksters who mark windows between now and Halloween will be forced to wash them under the direction of police. They had the sponges and pails ready for the operation.

Connecticut Registration Stirring Much Speculation

The Week in Connecticut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 26 — Unprecedented registration of new voters, indicated by partial reports from many communities in Connecticut, pointed the way this week to the largest total of eligible voters in the State's history and raised a big question mark for politicians attempting to forecast the election count.

Records at the office of the Secretary of State, showing reports from 107 of the 169 towns and cities in the State, indicated that 587,873 voters had been registered for the coming election. Many of the reports were incomplete, and the trend indicated that close to a million voters would be registered when the returns are in. The State's previous high mark was in 1940 when 871,819 voters were eligible.

Greatest gains were in the largest cities, centers of Democratic strength and centers for the work of the C. I. O.-Political Action Committee. The committee, rightly or wrongly, was being given major credit for these increases, and observers were inclined to feel that the registration figures could mean only a net gain in Roosevelt strength.

Bridgeport, one of the busiest of war industrial communities, registered 75,000 as compared to 62,418 in 1940. Hartford election officials estimated a total of 85,000 compared to 80,551 four years ago. New Haven's figures, reported as incomplete, showed 81,000 registered as compared to 82,887 in 1940. Waterbury had 49,468 voters, compared to 48,177.

Jamaicans to Stay

Seven hundred Jamaican farm workers, it was announced this week, will remain in Connecticut all winter. Others of the 2,000 imported from the island for emergency farm work have left or soon will leave the State.

Jamaicans, desperately afraid of Connecticut cold weather when they first came to the state, discovered last year that they could stand the winter climate. A few of them who remained here through the winter have convinced others that it can be done. Growers have been unanimous in their praise of the Jamaican workers.

Drive in Last Lap

As the campaign went into its last lap, the situation in Connecticut appeared essentially the same as it was at the time of the nominating conventions. The State is fighting ground for Roosevelt and Dewey, with most observers sure that Roosevelt will carry the State again. If he does so, the question is then whether Gov. Raymond E. Baldwin will run far enough ahead of the national ticket to carry his State ticket into office.

Four years ago Governor Baldwin was defeated in a Roosevelt sweep, although he ran well ahead of Mr. Willkie. Robert A. Hurley, the Democratic candidate, was elected Governor. Two years ago, in the off-year election, Mr. Baldwin defeated Mr. Hurley handily. Now they are opposing candidates for a third time with the outcome of their race primarily dependent on the national campaign.

Driscoll Resigns

John J. Driscoll, C. I. O. Secretary-Treasurer for Connecticut, parted company publicly this week with Governor Baldwin, Republican candidate for re-election. Mr. Driscoll, asked to serve on the Governor's industrial reconversion committee, first consented and then resigned. The Governor, he charged, had used the McCarron Senate report, recommending decentralization of industry, as a weapon in his political campaign.

The Governor expressed regret, said he would "not keep silent" on an issue that threatened the welfare of Connecticut workers. Mr. Driscoll said the Governor had avoided the issue. There the matter rested.

P. A. C. Leader Quits

There was a resignation on the other side. Daniel E. Hannon, brass mill worker, resigned as chairman of the P. A. C. organization of his union in protest against the "un-American" campaign waged against Clare Boothe Luce, Republican representative from the Fourth District.

More Escapes

Four more escapes from the criminal wards at the Norwich State Hospital poured fuel on the fire that has started an investigation of the conduct of the institution. First Selectman Theodore J. Richard of Norwich declared "immediate action" must be taken to prevent more escapes. Superintendent William A. Bryan, former Massachusetts hospital administrator, said he was not resigning.

Drop in Workers

Connecticut industry lost approximately 55,000 workers during the period from Oct. 1, 1943, to Oct. 1, 1944, State Manpower Director William J. Fitzgerald said.

United War Fund Drive Has Guarantee Of at Least $10,000 in Paper Salvage

All proceeds from the sale of waste paper from next month's city campaign will be turned over to the Greater Boston United War Fund, Mayor Tobin today notified Henry A. Laughlin, General Chairman of the Fund.

The Mayor said that the sum would amount to at least $10,000. If the money received from the sale of waste paper collected in November is less than $10,000, the Boston Salvage Committee will contribute the remainder, he said. If it is in excess of $10,000, the total sum received will be donated to the fund.

Charlestown schoolboys who did an outstanding job as Paper Troopers in the wastepaper salvage campaign two weeks ago were awarded red, white and blue campaign ribbons by a naval war hero today in ceremonies held at the Clarence R. Edwards School.

Meanwhile, Boston's "paper holiday," during which store customers are being asked to carry as many of their bundles as possible without wrapping paper, progressed into its fourth day, and the general public was being impressed more than ever with the ease with which paper could be saved when one brings along one's own shopping bag.

In Fitchburg, Mayor Alfred Wollacott announced Oct. 27 as Paper Cleanup Day for his city which has salvaged since October, 1943, an average of 28 pounds of paper a person.

Marston to Head Knights Templar

Members of the Grand Commandery of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, Knights Templar, elected G. Lester Marston of West Medford to the office of Grand Commander for the coming year at the 141st annual conclave of that organization in Boston Masonic Temple yesterday afternoon and evening. He succeeds Rt. Em. Sir George B. Sampson of Holyoke.

The new Grand Commander, a native of Cambridge, is a Past Commander of Coeur de Leon Commandery of Charlestown, and has been Vice-President of the American Mutual Liability Co., the American Policy Holders, and the Allied Mutual Fire Company, for years. He is also Vice-President of the Medford Savings Bank.

Other officers chosen included: Deputy Grand Commander, Frank H. Wilson of Melrose; Grand Generalissimo, Harold S. Crocker of Brockton; Grand Captain General, Ralph Gregory of Providence; Grand Senior Warden, George A. Weeks of Dorchester; Grand Junior Warden, A Kenneth Martin of South Weymouth; Grand Prelate, Luther L. Weller of Somerville; Grand Treasurer, Charles W. Henderson, Jr., of Boston, and Grand Recorder, William O. Tuckerman of Hyde Park.

McCormack and Herter To Hold Joint Debate

Foreign policies of the two major political parties will be discussed by Representative John W. McCormack, (D) of Massachusetts, and Representative Christian A. Herter, (R) also of Massachusetts, at the regular luncheon discussion of the Foreign Policy Association Saturday, November 4, in the Hotel Copley-Plaza.

Specifically the subject will be "Which Party Will Do the Better Job on Foreign Policy?" Luncheon is at 12:45 p. m. Speaking is at 1:35. Tickets are required of members and nonmembers, but men and women in the armed services will be admitted free to the balcony.

Boston Recreation For Service People

Thursday, Oct. 26

Dances With Orchestras: Hostesses, 8 p. m., Buddies Club, North Station Club, Commonwealth, Kope's, Ruggles Street Club, Broadnax's.
"Barber Shop Quartet": J. W. B. Club, 8 p. m. Portrait Sketching. Free photos.
Fingerpainting: Buddies Club, 3 p. m.
Informal Party: Army and Navy Officers Club, 8 p. m. Portrait Sketching. Copley Square Officers Club, 8 p. m. Bridge.
Dance Instruction: Temple Place Club, 8 p. m.
Instruction in Magic: Y. M. C. Union, 6:30 p. m.

Holiday Payments

Any employee who fails to report for work without a justifiable excuse on a holiday when war production requires all in the plant to work is not entitled to pay for the holiday, it is announced by the New England War Labor Board in its newly adopted policy regarding payment for holidays.

'Paper Holiday' Shopping

By a Staff Photographer

'Bring Your Own Paper Bags' Is Motto

Saving paper for military packaging in a fashion typical of many Bostonians this week is Mrs. Emory C. Wixon, Vice-Chairman of the Community Services, Salvage Division of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs, right, who holds her shopping bag open for Margery Roach of Dover. The drive to persuade customers to carry their bundles unwrapped whenever possible is being conducted by the Boston Retail Trade Board.

Events Scheduled In Greater Boston

Friday

Mrs. Amos Brown will give a free lecture on "French Arts" in the Museum of Fine Arts at 11 a. m.

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Florence Middaugh, C. S., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of The Mother Church, in Stoneham Town Hall, Central Street, Stoneham, at 8 p. m.

Mr. Maurice P. Dunlap will give a lecture on "The Vikings in Greenland" at 8 p. m. sharp at the American Scandinavian Forum, Phillips Brooks House, Cambridge, Mass.

Saturday

Dr. George W. Coleman will speak on "The Meaning of the Forum" at the Twentieth Century Association Luncheon at 1 p. m. The public may attend the 2 p. m. lectures free of charge.

Miss Ruth Green will tell the story "Dragon John" in the Children's Museum in Jamaica Plain at 2:30 p. m.

David Bacon, pianist, will give a free recital in the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum at 2:45 p. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 4
Radio Timetable: Page 4

Sullivan of Boston Globe Cited by Auto Old Timers

James T. Sullivan, Automobile Editor of the Boston Globe, was one of five men to receive citations from the Automotive Old-Timers, Inc., recently, meeting in the Hotel Roosevelt, New York.

The citation was awarded in the presence of Lieut. Gen. William S. Knudsen, former President of General Motors Corporation; President Charles E. Sorenson, of Willys-Overland Company; Hurlbut W. Smith, for 39 years President of the New York State Automobiles Clubs Association, and Charles H. Davis, founder and President of the National Highways Association.

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Japanese Fleet Flees—26 Capital Ships Sunk or Crippled

Continued from Page 1

bulk of the Japanese Fleet listed these known results:

Eight Japanese ships sunk—two carriers, one battleship, five cruisers.

Three probably sunk—two battleships, one carrier.

More than 15 damaged—seven battleships, four cruisers, four destroyers, and "several" more destroyers.

Both commanders made it clear that their final reports will show heavier Japanese losses, particularly in ships sunk. The combined total compared with Admiral Nimitz's first report of the three-way action listing one carrier sunk, two damaged, and five or six battleships and a cruiser torpedoed. All of these, with the possible exception of two battleships, are included in the combined total.

The crushing threefold defeat stripped Emperor Hirohito's Navy of the greater part of its known carrier, battleship, and cruiser power, necessary to engage the United States Fleet in another major action or seriously check its further incursions into the western Pacific.

During the three-day battles, the fate of Gen. Douglas MacArthur's invasion hung in the balance. This was the touchstone that brought the Japanese Fleet out of hiding and precipitated one of the greatest engagements in naval history, involving almost every type of warship from battleships to PT boats and submarines, and sea-borne and land-based planes.

Known American losses in the running battles around the Philippines were two small carriers and a number of PT boats sunk, plus an unannounced number damaged.

Admiral Nimitz's report was limited to two engagements—an overwhelmingly one-sided victory over the largest Japanese task force, trapped south of Formosa by United States carrier planes, warships, and submarines, and a crucial air-sea engagement fought northeast of Leyte off Samar Island in the Sibuyan Sea.

General MacArthur previously reported on the third action at the southern entrance to Leyte Gulf.

Japanese naval communiqués admitted the loss of one battleship, two cruisers, one destroyer and substantial damage to another battleship.

Most of the destruction was inflicted on a Japanese task force caught south of Formosa, Admiral Nimitz said, "with no damage to our ships."

Previously, Admiral Nimitz had reported the loss of the light carrier Princeton and General MacArthur announced the sinking of an escort carrier from the Seventh Fleet covering his amphibious landings on Leyte.

The Japanese task force caught near Formosa in the Philippine Sea "was attacked by a concentration of aircraft, surface ships, and submarines" for a day and a night. Enemy aircraft flew out from the Philippines in a futile attempt to rescue the trapped Nipponese task force. The Japanese finally escaped under cover of a black night.

Admiral Nimitz's communiqué amplified his earlier report so that much of the damage now announced duplicates his earlier figures.

However, he said this report still is incomplete and will be amplified as further details become available. Thus there is the possibility of even greater destruction may have been wrought on the Japanese fleet.

Japanese Box Score In Sea-Air Battle

Here is the box score of Japanese losses in the three-pronged Philippines sea-air battle:

	Sunk	Prob. Sunk	Badly Damaged	Total
Carriers	2	1	7	3
Battleships	1	2	7	*10
Cruisers	5	-	4	9
Destroyers	?	?	4	‡4
Total	8	3	15	26

*Two battleships reported yesterday by Admiral Nimitz as damaged by bombs in the Sulu Sea may not be included.

‡"Several others were damaged: the 4 in the box were "either sunk or badly damaged."

Greatest Battle Fought Off Formosa

By far the greatest of the three naval engagements was fought southeast of Formosa, where carrier pilots of Vice-Admiral Marc A. Mitscher's task force routed a major force of the Imperial Navy with these losses:

One large carrier exploded and sunk (previously reported).

One large carrier severely damaged by bombs and torpedoes and believed sunk (previously reported damaged).

One light carrier definitely sunk (previously reported damaged).

Two battleships probably sunk (previously unreported).

Two light cruisers (definitely sunk, previously unreported).

Two battleships, three cruisers, and a number of destroyers withdrew northward in a damaged condition (previously unreported).

Additional details of the Oct. 23-24 battle of the Sibuyan Sea gave these figures:

One heavy cruiser sunk (previously reported damaged).

Four battleships heavily damaged by bombs and left the scene at low speed trailing oil (previously reported damaged).

One cruiser sunk by ships' gunfire (previously reported damaged under general statement regarding light units).

Sinking of these two cruisers and damaging of four battleships and a destroyer was believed to duplicate damage reported a few hours earlier in a MacArthur communiqué.

Nothing further was reported regarding the Sulu Sea engagements, in which Admiral Nimitz has said two battleships were damaged and one cruiser and four destroyers were strafed.

All of these figures would give the combined Third Fleet under Admirals Halsey and Mitscher and the Seventh Fleet under Vice-Admiral Thomas C. Kinkaid a three-day toll of six vital warships sunk, three probably sunk, and 17 plus "several destroyers" damaged.

Sinking of these light Japanese carriers increased to 14 the number of enemy flat tops sent to the bottom in this war, compared with seven lost by the United States. That seven includes the escort carrier announced by General MacArthur as sunk.

The three-day series of engagements began late the afternoon of Oct. 23 and continued into the morning of Oct. 25, until every Japanese ship still afloat had turned its stern toward Admiral William F. Halsey and was fleeing with all speed possible in a crippled condition.

Western Front:

Canadians Close In On Antwerp Barrier

Canadian troops closed in on the last big German guns forbidding the use of Antwerp by Allied convoys and Berlin announced that Allied forces had begun landing operations on Walcheren Island, northern guardian of the sea approach to the port.

The landing operation on the Island jutting into the North Sea was being made on the south coast, Berlin said, and apparently was being carried out under the protection of fogs by forces which had swept the Germans from most of the pocket south of the Schelde estuary.

Field Marshal Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's pincers tightened on Germans clinging to the waterlogged deltas and islands of southwest Holland, with the enemy giving ground all the way from Bergen op Zoom to 's-Hertogenbosch.

Driving in from the east on 11,000 Germans trapped on Walcheren, the Canadians fought through thick fog and traversed half the length of the two-mile-wide and 10-mile-long neck to the connecting island of South Beveland. They captured Rilland on the way.

The progress was along single roads raised over wastes of water left by the flooding of the islands.

South of the estuary, the Canadians were fighting in the streets of Oostburg, four miles southeast of Cadzand, where the enemy's last guns block the estuary from the south. They also recaptured Fort Frederik Hendrik and reached the outskirts of Groede, 4½ miles northeast of Cadzand.

Behind the advance into South Beveland, they captured the village of Dorp op Pindorp, four miles east of the enemy coastal anchor of Bergen op Zoom.

To the east, Marshal Montgomery's British Second Army was breaking the back of German resistance in the Breda box south of the Maas (Meuse) with its attack toward the west from the Nijmegen salient.

The British captured Fort Orten, a mile north of 's-Hertogenbosch, and cleared the Germans from all the latter hub except the southwest corner.

Eastern Front:

Russians Drive Across Vistula

Russian and Polish troops, suddenly renewing the offensive in the Warsaw area, have driven a bridgehead at least six miles deep across the Vistula River just north of the beleaguered Polish Capital, outflanked the city, and posed still another threat to East Prussia from the south, Moscow disclosed.

While other Red Army forces sweeping into Norway captured the prize Arctic port of Kirkenes and completed the conquest of Transylvania in the south, Marshal Konstantin Rokossovsky's First Russian Army, along with units of the First Polish Army, reached the Warsaw suburb towns of Laski and Dabrowka and closely approached the main railway leading westward into Germany proper, a Soviet communiqué said.

The sudden break-through of the Warsaw-Vistula line came as a surprise and the German garrison inside the shell-torn hulk of the once-great Polish Capital was threatened with imminent encirclement.

Laski is five miles northwest of Warsaw and situated on the secondary road flanking on the north the chief highway and rail communications to Berlin and Danzig. Dabrowka is 19 miles northwest of Warsaw and six miles south of the big Vistula bend.

The Soviet communiqué described the Warsaw successes as "battles of local importance," but they seemed the first real sign of German weakness in central Poland since the summer Red Army offensive faded out at the end of overstretched supply lines.

The Germans on Oct. 25 reported the Russians had launched a powerful offensive north of Warsaw.

Greece:

Guerrilla Force Occupies Larissa

Greek guerrilla forces have occupied the important communications center of Larissa on the main railway running to the port of Salonika, 75 miles to the north, Allied Headquarters announced.

Istanbul dispatches reported that the Germans already have begun evacuating Salonika.

At the same time, the announcement said, troops landed from the British destroyer Teazer and the Greek destroyer Navarino have occupied the Island of Skopelos in the northern Sporades group east of the port of Volos. There was no opposition.

Italy:

Allies Drive Upon Forli

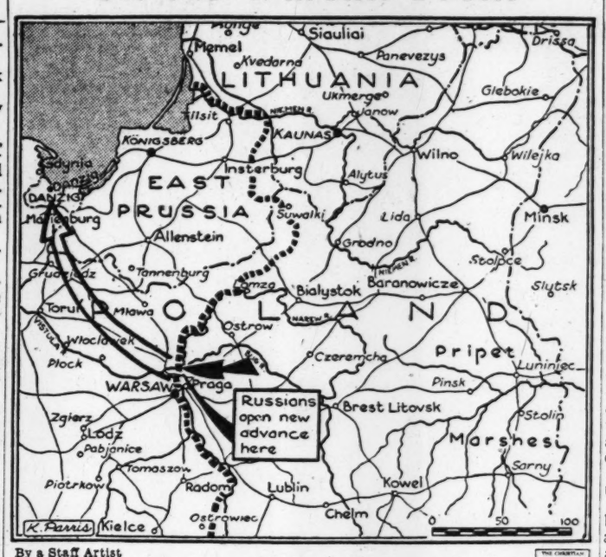
Eighth Army troops have cleared the Germans from the Savio River line in the eastern Po Valley and, thrusting from bridgeheads west and north of Cesena, have advanced northwestward to within five miles of Forli along the highway to Bologna, Allied Headquarters announced.

The Eighth Army advanced at least 11 miles in a thrust that placed it only 37 miles from Bologna.

"The enemy having withdrawn, Eighth Army troops have advanced rapidly from their Cesena bridgehead, have driven in enemy rear guards, and crossed the River Bevano," the communiqué said.

West of the Bevano, Allied forces captured the town of Forlimpopoli, directly on the Bologna highway, and reached the Ronco River, three miles beyond. The lack of resistance indicated the advance would continue to Forli itself.

On the Warsaw Front



By a Staff Artist

Latest Shift in Strategy

Black arrow indicates point of new Russian advance north of Warsaw. Germans are fearing a northward swing round to Danzig, shown by white arrow.

Who's Mayor Now? Leyte Rift Settled

By the Associated Press

Palo Village, Leyte, Oct. 23. Delayed

The first political dispute of this village of 5,000 since American troops took over was settled today by Lieut. Colonel Alva Carpenter.

Simeon Militante and a chap named Alvarado both claimed the mayoralty. Mr. Militante was elected in 1941. Mr. Alvarado was his deputy when the Japanese took over.

Mr. Alvarado stayed and claimed the Mayor's job when Mr. Militante left and was later arrested by the Japanese. Ultimately, the Nipponese released Mr. Militante, but Mr. Alvarado continued to hold office.

Colonel Carpenter recognized Mr. Militante as Mayor.

Primate Led Social Reform

LONDON, Oct. 26 (AP)—The Archbishop of Canterbury, the Most Rev. William Temple, who passed on here today had been enthroned as Primate of All England in bomb-pocked old Canterbury Cathedral since April 23, 1942.

Dr. Temple was the son of an Archbishop of Canterbury and they were the only father and son ever to hold the highest office in the Church of England. The father was the late Dr. Frederick Temple, who was archbishop during the reign of Edward VII.

Dr. William Temple succeeded Dr. Cosmo Gordon Lang, who resigned in 1929, Dr. Temple had become Archbishop of York, second highest post in the Church of England, and before that he had been Bishop of Manchester.

The 98th Archbishop of Canterbury fervently supported the British war effort, declaring soon after his coronation:

"A German victory would mean abandonment of international fellowship under the allegiance to Our Lord. If the Christian movement and all our hopes connected with it are to prevail, the Axis must be defeated."

He held strongly that both the Christian citizen and the Christian church, as an institution, should take an active part in politics and other lay affairs, striving to confirm and practice Christian principles in realms apart from the purely ecclesiastical or theological.

He was keenly interested in social problems, especially, and made many speeches and wrote many articles in behalf of economic reforms. For a number of years he was a subscribing member of the British Labor Party.

Dr. Temple toured the United States in 1935, lecturing at Harvard, Columbia, the University of Chicago, Providence and Indianapolis. He displayed keen interest in American social problems.

He married Frances Gertrude Acland Anson of London in 1916.

Leyte Corner

Continued from Page 1

it may leave Japan wide open to direct invasion.

Practically every major ship in the Japanese fleet, with the exception of carriers, is stated to have been either sunk or damaged.

If the enemy fleet had been able to break through the American naval blockade and enter Leyte Gulf, it could have wiped out every ship in San Pedro Bay.

Narrow Squeak

At one time, the Japanese fleet got within 70 miles of these beaches on Leyte before it was turned back. It was a narrow squeak, and there were some very worried men here in the central Philippines at that time.

When the Japanese threw Admiral Kinkaid's Seventh Fleet off balance, with co-ordinated assaults by naval units from the north and south, plus heavy land-based bomber attacks, American small-sized carriers beat off the thrust from the north, off the east coast of Samar Island. Many Japanese planes crashed in suicide dives.

The Japanese fleet began assembling behind the Philippines on Invasion Day.

The entire success of General MacArthur's invasion depended upon Admiral Kinkaid's ability to outmaneuver and outfight a heavier enemy fleet.

Submarines

Continued from Page 1

the crippled enemy craft if these have not already had an opportunity to contribute to the damage suffered by enemy fleet units.

In attacking the Japanese fleet units approaching from enemy home waters American carrier planes again demonstrated their ability to hold their own more against land-based opposition.

Although this force was supported by enemy aircraft from Luzon, American planes, aided by surface ships and submarines, sank one large carrier, probably sank another; sank one light carrier; probably sank two battleships, and definitely sank two light cruisers without any damage to Allied ships in this action.

Details now available indicate that this was the most disastrous defeat suffered by the Japanese Navy since Midway and is of sufficient proportions to add substantial acceleration to the already swiftly moving Pacific offensive.

Foxholes of First Army G. I.'s Short of Everything but Mud

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WITH THE AMERICAN FIRST ARMY IN GERMANY, Oct. 26—There aren't many of those elaborate foxholes up here where the American First Army's infantry is slogging ahead beyond Aachen.

Most of them are one-man affairs—no chairs, no pictures, no lights—and mostly they are in ankle-deep mud. These soldiers have been fighting what they think is the toughest campaign of the war and it is going to continue "tough" right along.

Talk to any of the boys who are out of the line for all too brief leaves and you will realize that this is no phony quiescent war period despite German propaganda to the contrary. The combination of heavy artilley fire from Jerry, wet miserable weather, and superscarce issues of candy and other delicacies when experienced weeks on end from a foxhole doesn't add up to a soft life.

These infantry G. I.'s are the boys who have been slugging ahead uninterruptedly clearing up after tank spearheads since the Normandy break-through. They drove across France, sometimes meeting tough enemy resistance, sometimes weak, but always doing heavy mopping-up after the armor had breached German defenses.

Face Jerry's First Team

They walked sometimes, usually rode trucks, halftracks, van haulers, jeeps, whatever moved. Each night they had to set up defensive positions. It was rugged going and they wore out uniforms and several pairs of boots. Now these infantrymen there are driving a wedge into territory the Germans cannot afford to lose, and for the second time they are up against Jerry's "first team."

That means being blasted day and night by heavy artillery, including big railway guns. That means meeting strong counterattacks with their tanks road-bound because of mud, their air support cut by difficult flying weather, attacks which are finally lessening in punch.

Above all, it means holding the line without letup, patrolling, battling for this hill and that, taking and retaking pillboxes—all in the day's work.

I was doing brief Christmas shopping in Paris yesterday and for a couple of hours almost forgot that a war was on. Maybe that happens to you shoppers in the United States. These soldiers don't get such chance to forget. They need all the support, including prayers, that we can give them.

Boys who have stepped from the front line know who's winning the war. These infantrymen know the Americans are giving the enemy a hotter artillery blast than he is giving them.

They know that despite the raids on Aachen lines by German fighter-bombers that the 9th Air Force is doing a brilliant supporting job of flying in unseasonable weather.

But they know that until the next break-through theirs is a job of slogging ahead. They call this day in and day out campaign tougher than Normandy or Tunisia. They are living in shell-blasted areas—those who aren't in cellars and pillboxes—which resembles no man's land of World War I—closer than anything heretofore.

Short Leaves in Paris

Supply difficulties reach each one personally. Shoes and uniforms have been wearing out faster than any quartermaster calculations throughout the French campaign. Winter clothing is just arriving in sufficient amounts.

On the brighter side some of these boys are getting brief two-day leaves to visit Paris, and Red Cross facilities there are being enlarged to care for them.

Two days are short enough for forgetting the battle picture, but they are apparently all that can be spared if the Army is going to keep the Germans continually off balance by relentless pressure.

And you needn't be concerned about these Americans favoring a too soft peace for Germany. I believe these soldiers have seen enough of the behavior of German officers, SS men, and some civilians that they favor the sternest handling of Germany after the war.

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KRA-FLEX and STRIDE-WELL SHOES
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Jensen's New Third Floor... features children's coats, dresses, pinafores, smocked frocks, infants' knitted suits and sweaters, blankets and coverlets.

We also have children's furniture with gay hand-painted Swedish designs, many soft toys and a collection of our famous Kay Boysen wooden toys.

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Bonwit Teller

Della Robbia blue wool

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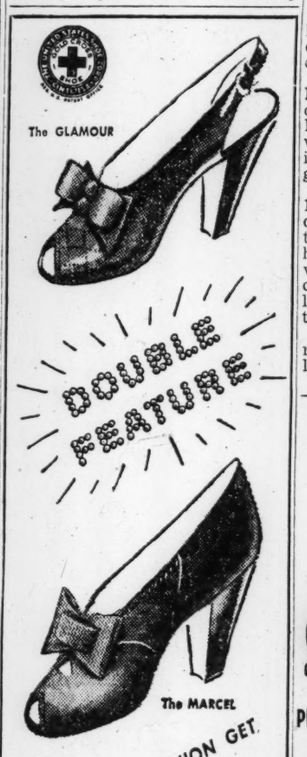

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BUY MORE WAR BONDS

Pacific Sea War Aids China By Diverting Nippon Planes

Continued from Page 1

and have only grudgingly given air support to ground troops.

Disclosing for the first time the 21 American air base areas in China, AAF headquarters reported that at least five others besides the three that have been lost are threatened. A base area may have several bases in the vicinity. Around Chengtu and Kunming, for instance, there are five bases in operation. At abandoned Kewilin there were three bases. Chungking and Yunnanyi have two each.

The three base areas lost to the Japanese are those of Henyang, Tanchuk, and Kweilin. Threatened with loss of supply lines are the East China bases of Suichwan, Danhsien, Sinchteng, Namyung, and Kienow. It is from these bases that Liberators have been attacking Japanese shipping in the Formosa Straits. Their value is considerable not only for striking at Japan's coastwise traffic but as support for possible landings by Allied forces on Formosa or the China coast.

Japan's drive up from Canton and down from Changsha is aimed not only at cutting off Allied air bases in East China but in pushing through a rail line that will finally connect North and South China and can be linked to French Indo-China as well. Thus Japan would have an inland communications line to supplement coastal traffic. However, its value is small compared to Japan's need for a safe line of communications by which the conquered resources can be funneled to home industrial areas. Even should the rail line eventually be established it is estimated it could not carry roughly over 15,000 tons monthly. And it would be a constantly good target for Allied bombers, with disruption regularly and continually.

Detailing the difficulties of war operations in the Chinese theater, Brig. Gen. Reuben C. Hood, recently commander of the air force area command in China, explained that China's terrain was a major enemy. Except for the basins of the Yellow and the Yangtze China is rugged, mountainous, and rough. Roads as Americans know them don't exist. Their best equal the third-class ones of about 1900. It took one pilot downed on the Chinese coast 10 days to reach a village 18 miles away. He had to cover 90 miles of rugged region to get there.

Airdrome sites are necessarily hard to find. They have to be located in valleys since the mountains are impossible and the Japanese hold the plains. They are built by the Chinese under supervision of American engineers. They do have some trucks and other equipment to help, but most of the work is done, as movies have shown, by Chinese coolies. United States engineers count 300 coolies as equivalent to one truck.

The finished airdromes are administered by the Chinese through a War Areas Service Corps which Mme. Chiang Kai-shek organized. Thus all housekeeping jobs are done by the Chinese. The Chinese also have a highly efficient air-warning system which is visual, not done by instruments. It not only warns of the approach of Japanese planes but aids in getting lost fliers home.

The inaccuracy of maps of China is also a great handicap, General Hood explained. Sometimes towns are 30 to 40 miles off, mountain elevations are frequently in error, invariably on the short side. Thus operational losses by the 14th Air Force are frequently larger than combat losses.

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Labor-Clause Change Ruled O. K. by NWLB

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26 (AP)—The National War Labor Board held today that to settle a labor dispute affecting the war effort it could order inclusion of a maintenance-of-membership clause in a contract regardless of any state law to the contrary.

The Board rejected a claim of the Cudahy Brothers Company, Cudahy, Wis., that the Board's standard-membership clause, directed at the packers' plant, violated the Wisconsin Employment Peace Act. This clause had been ordered by both the regional and national boards in a dispute between the company and the Packinghouse Workers Organizing Committee, Congress of Industrial Organizations, representing approximately 1,400 employees.

Even if the Wisconsin Act prohibited such a provision, Dr. Edwin E. White, public member of the Board, asserted, "this Board would still have authority to direct such a provision in settlement of a labor dispute in an establishment as important to the war effort as is the plant of this company."

President Salutes Navy

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26 (AP) — President Roosevelt, amid reports of stirring naval victory in the far Pacific, urged today the unswerving support of the Navy "until the last battle is won."

In a statement recognizing Navy Day, tomorrow, he said:

"On this Navy Day, 1944, the nation pauses to salute the men of the United States Navy. Their heroic performance has won the admiration and gratitude of all men who fight for freedom. Never before has sea power played so significant a role in the determination of American destiny and the course of world history.

"In the greatest and most difficult naval war ever fought, our Navy has emerged from its ordeal by fire as a massive striking force of enormous power and precision. The men of the Navy, Coast Guard, and Marines have proven themselves the enemy's superior in every branch of warfare.

"There still remains a monumental chapter of naval history to be written in the Pacific. That it will be superbly executed I have no doubt. For our part, it is our duty here at home to continue to give the Navy our unswerving support until the last battle is won.

"The American people will never forget the Navy's courage and sacrifice. (Signed) Franklin D. Roosevelt."

Hull Delivers Statement On President in Wartime

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26—Cordell Hull, veteran Secretary of State, declared today President Roosevelt is a statesman "equipped by nature and experience" to cope with what he termed the "gravest crisis" in human history.

Mr. Hull did not specifically mention the forthcoming election, but his praise fell into the political campaign. The Secretary's comment was issued through the State Department and probably takes the place of the one political speech Mr. Hull has otherwise been accustomed to make every four years.

The statement follows:

"Four years ago with the fall of France the United States was faced by an unparalleled challenge flung at us by the most vicious international desperadoes of all time.

"In this hour of supreme peril, President Roosevelt saw the issue clearly. He saw that if we did not assist the nations defending themselves against aggression, those nations would be conquered one by one with disaster resulting to us. He courageously chartered a wise course for this nation.

Britain Assisted

"With Hitler's forces prepared for conquest of Britain, the President called for the production of 50,000 airplanes. At his direction, we made available to the British large quantities of vitally needed arms and ammunition; we made available 50 American destroyers in exchange for military bases; we embarked on the all-important Lend-Lease program; we sent contingents of our armed forces to Greenland and Iceland; and we patrolled the Atlantic to keep the sea lanes open.

"History will record that these acts of the United States under the far-sighted leadership of President Roosevelt, in that never-to-be-forgotten crisis, were indispensable in staving off disaster to our nation and other free nations, with self-discipline, and through effective co-operation with our Allies, we have built a vast war machine which is bringing certain victory.

Peace Structure Vital

"Today, the people know that the supreme issue affecting the future of the country is whether we and the other free peoples will have the skill and the leadership to build effective institutions of peace and human welfare. They know that unless this leadership is provided, the tragedy of another and unspeakable war will be invited.

"The task of building an effective peace structure is tremendous. It is not one in which good intentions will suffice. It is not a matter which can be filed away under the heading of 'foreign affairs.' It is the most vital of any or all domestic problems. The welfare of every man, woman, and child in the country, the development of every form of production or business, the continuance and growth of every pay roll hang upon the success of the nations in building a permanent organization to preserve peace as the foundation for social and economic well-being. Much has been done, but much remains to be done.

"I wish I could burn into the minds of my countrymen the thought that this year, this day, this very hour, the human race is confronted by the gravest crisis in all its experience; that each and every citizen at this critical time has his share of responsibility in determining which way the world is going in the years ahead. I am convinced, however, that the American people realize the enormous importance of the problems confronting this country and the world.

"President Roosevelt is a statesman equipped by nature and by experience to meet these problems as few statesmen have been equipped throughout our history. The American people know that he has courage equal to their own."

President Roosevelt, meanwhile, prepared for his speeches in Philadelphia tomorrow night and Chicago Oct. 28. A poll of 50 newspaper correspondents taken by Newsweek magazine indicated that instead of 33 who expected the President's election last August, the number, as of the present date, is down to 29.

In its "periscope preview" the magazine said Governor Dewey the war and planning for peace" the last preview on Aug. 14.

"As in August," the magazine continued, 'F. D. R.'s conduct of the war and planning for peace were cited preponderantly as the factors likely to keep him in office.

Stimson's Policy

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26 (AP) — Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson, a Republican who has served in two Republican Cabinets, declined today to express his preference for a presidential candidate.

Asked at a news conference which candidate he indorsed, Mr. Stimson replied:

"The Army of the United States, particularly during a great foreign war, should be absolutely free from any suspicion that it was subject to any partisan or political influence whatever.

"In order to promote this policy, I myself have absolutely refrained from even disclosing or discussing for whom I should vote. This was the course I followed four years ago, and I see no reason for changing it."

Allied Recognition Boost To Rehabilitation of Italy

Continued from Page 1

ment will not restore any of Italy's devastated areas or put any more bread in Italian mouths, it is expected to strengthen the Bonomi Government in the eyes of its citizens. The average Italian is fairly sensitive to the nuances of diplomacy and the full recognition of the present government will probably give him more faith in its actions and in its ability to solve some of the tremendous problems overhanging the nation.

This move follows a suggestion, contained in the latest issue of the official Department of State Bulletin, that the United States should make an effort to work out a clearcut policy toward Italy, a policy which would decide just how far the United States Government and the United States investor and taxpayer wished to go in aiding Italy rebuild.

Ambassador Kirk has had a long experience with the Italians, having lived in that country for many years. This writer remembers talking with Mr. Kirk about the Italians while the latter was still Ambassador to Egypt and gained the impression that while Mr. Kirk feels the Italians have much to learn about democracy they are essentially an intelligent and wholesome people worthy of much sympathy and help.

ANKARA, Turkey, Oct. 25 (AP)—Turkey tonight announced its recognition of the French Provisional Government.

Lloyd Goes to Greenland

HANOVER, N. H., Oct. 26 (AP)—Dr. Trevor Lloyd, professor of geography at Dartmouth College, has been granted a special leave of absence for the coming year to undertake a wartime assignment for the Canadian Government in Godthaab, Greenland, college authorities announced today.

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Pacific Sledge—Burma Head: Allied Tactics on Triple Front

By Lieut. Gen. Sir Douglas Brownrigg
Former Adjutant General of the British Field Forces

LONDON, Oct. 26—Operations in southwest Pacific and in southeast Asia are both parts of the same strategic plan. Although the brilliant advance in the Philippines appears to leave the Burma front far behind, yet events are moving in that little-known theater.

The Burma front really comprises three fronts—north, west, and south—the last named having little or no connection with the other two.

The northern front is commanded by Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell, who, besides his American technicians and Chinese troops, also has under his command the 36th British Division.

That division now is in process of moving down the Myitkyina-Mandalay railway and is less than 40 miles from the Irawaddy. Chinese forces on its left—that is, to the east—are moving from Myitkyina toward Bhamo.

Dual Purpose

These two columns under General Stilwell's command have a dual purpose. They are clearing the air route to China behind them from enemy interference and they also are aiming at the capture of Lashio as the first step to reopening the Burma Road.

The west end of the Manipur front has been very active since the last Japanese soldier was ejected from Indian soil on Aug. 17.

Columns have radiated out from Imphal—the first, consisting of the 5th Indian Division, has continued its triumphal progress southward by occupying Tiddim and already is fighting against the retiring Japanese on Kennedy Peak beyond.

The second column, consisting mainly of East African troops, is moving in a more easterly direction and has reached the Chindwin River at Sittaung.

The third column, operating almost northeast, also has made good progress toward the Chindwin.

Major Objectives

Control of the whole Chindwin Valley and the ultimate capture of Mandalay are major objectives on this central Burmese front, and the farther east the columns go, the farther the Japanese are removed from General Stilwell's line of communications back to India.

That is why I said these two fronts were interdependent.

The third or southern front—generally spoken of as the Arakan front—has little connection with the other two.

Operations here are undertaken to prevent the Japanese from advancing north and threatening Chittagong.

Akyab Airdrome Vital

The airdrome at Akyab is the ultimate British objective because of its nuisance value when used as a base by the Japanese for air operations against Chittagong or Calcutta.

During the monsoon weather on the Arakan front, Allied troops have held Maungdaw, while the Japanese have faced them from Buthidaung. Already West African troops are advancing south from their monsoon quarters to commence operations against the enemy as soon as the rain stops—probably in two or three weeks.

One of the most satisfactory features about operations of the northern and western fronts is the fact that so much progress has been made during the monsoon rains.

Japanese strength in Burma is estimated at 10 divisions, besides lines of communication troops along many miles of road, rail, and river whereby the Japanese forces are kept supplied.

Allied strength has naturally not been disclosed—but the forces include troops from the United States, Britain, China, India, and East and West Africa.

Lord Louis Mountbatten is supreme commander at sea as well as in Burma and Ceylon. He also controls the movements of the Eastern Fleet, which has echoed Gen. Douglas MacArthur's guns at Leyte by bombarding military targets on the Nicobar Islands.

The scene is being set for further intensive operations in southeast Asia, but there are great distances involved and supply difficulties over mountain roads from India probably will make it essential to stage the recapture of southern Burma by way of an amphibious operation starting at Rangoon and working northward along the Irawaddy and the railway which parallels it.

Coast Guard to Rescue—With Helicopter

Official United States Coast Guard

Air-Sea Rescue With New U-Type Harness Demonstrated

From a Personnel boat moving at a 20-knot speed, Coast Guardsman Carl A. Yanuzzi, Aviation Machinist's Mate First Class, grasps a new U-type rescue harness and "hitches a ride" under a Coast Guard Sikorsky helicopter, flown by Coast Guard Commander F. A. Erickson from the Coast Guard Air Station, Brooklyn, N. Y. The seasky transfer was part of a recent demonstration of the use of the U-type harness in air-sea rescues. This is all in the Coast Guards day's work.

Allied Morale-Strafing Effort Yields Dividends in Europe

By William H. Stringer
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS, Allied Expeditionary Force, Oct. 26—Eleven hard-fighting German officer cadets have walked into the American lines in the Metz area, surrender leaflets in hands. Allied psychological warfare is having an effect.

As the German position grows worse on the battle front and the home front and Allied bombing raids increase, this morale-strafing effort, waged with leaflets dropped from planes and lobbed from mortars and with messages blared from loud-speakers, can be expected to win more and more victories. It isn't unlikely that some of the 1,600 Germans who surrendered 's-Hertogenbosch in the Holland area since Saturday had Allied safe-conduct passes in their pockets.

Paralleling the effort of World War I which was credited with a major share of undermining the German will to keep on fighting, the High Command's Psychological Warfare Division today is making every effort to launch effective truth-telling Nazi-propaganda-smashing appeals to German troops and civilians and to make surrender leaflets available whenever and wherever the military situation warrants—which means whenever the enemy going is tough—which means most of the time.

800 Quit at Channel Port

Leaflets have been shot into the German lines in the Metz neighborhood, Aachen was bombarded with them, Rhineland cities have seen their confetti drifting down during big air raids and loud-speakers have thundered the surrender call to channel port garrisons. One of the psychological outfit's biggest triumphs occurred at a channel port when 800 Germans surrendered after a heavy bombardment followed by a tour of the front lines by an Allied loud-speaker van.

This clever Allied propaganda, which of course would be useless without victories in the field and artillery and air attacks which produced the present German plight, is really getting under the Nazis' skin. This is shown by strict orders that soldiers be heavily penalized, even shot, is a leaflet is found on his person and by the latest reported edict that if a soldier deserts a member of his family be shot as a hostage.

American soldiers who have seen our latest surrender leaflets say they are very attractive affairs. The leaflets promise good food, good treatment, and perhaps contain a picture showing German prisoners eating a tasty dinner. The Germans are told that their buddies are thriving at Allied camps and often there is a message from them to prospective prisoners saying, in effect: Come on in, the water's fine.

Leaflets Shrewdly Varied

The leaflest are shrewdly varied to appeal to specific troops manning enemy lines. Thus in the Cherbourg vicinity where Poles and Russian battalions were encountered, leaflets in Polish and Russian stressed that Germany was an enemy of their homelands, recalled Nazi misdeeds and urged surrender at the first opportunity. Leaflets for German troops usually tell some of the battle-front news which Dr. Joseph Goebbels is suppressing, such as defeats on the Russian front or the pace of the Allied advances.

Those dropped upon Rhineland cities are often diminutive newspapers giving Germany the first printed truthful news since the advent of Hitler. Likewise those shot on French ports held by the Germans, who as prisoners later said, came to rely on daily delivery of genuine news.

The leaflet always instruct how to surrender — hands overhead, carrying white handkerchief, approach at so many yards, et cetera, and copies of the leaflets, always distributed to Allied soldiers so as to be able to gauge the German surrender attempt.

Figures are not available disclosing how many millions of leaflets have been scattered to date and we are unable yet to assess the long-term effect of this careful propaganda based upon truth of the situation. But American and British teams of the Psychological Warfare Division, who wage this warfare immediately and remotely behind the enemy battle front, believe it is definitely lessening the German collective desire to prolong the war and helping to counteract Heinrich Himmler's ruthless mobilization tactics.

The effect should increase as winter advances.

Seagoing Britain Applauds Dazzling American Victory

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 26—Headlines in all of Britain's national newspapers as well as the radio are today telling the British people how the United States Navy has routed the Japanese in the greatest sea battle of the war.

Judgment of the outcome of the engagement is still largely reserved until fuller details are available. But enough is known of the crushing Japanese losses to thrill this nation in a way that only a seafaring nation can be thrilled.

And the provisional verdict is ventured that the whole Japanese strategic conception of defense has been shattered by the dazzling American victory.

The British are delighted that an Australian squadron is playing its part in the Pacific battle. There is also satisfaction here in the fact that one of Britain's foremost modern sea heroes, Admiral of the Fleet Lord Keyes, is a personal witness of events in the Pacific as seen from Rear Admiral Connolly's flagship.

Naval History Made

Britain's Admiralty, solid and steady in tradition, is excited. Precincts heavy with 400 years of naval evolution have been quick to recognize that naval history is being made in the Pacific—naval history vitally affecting Britain's own naval future.

Today's Daily Mail attributes American success to the integration of sea and air power which is now so devastatingly used.

The Mail says: "The whole future conception of naval warfare may be determined by this engagement. As in the battle of the Coral Sea, the deciding factor is the aircraft carrier both for reconnoitering and destructive purposes. United States naval authorities have recognized this and are now reaping the rewards both of foresight in preparation and brilliance in action."

Battles at Long Range

Only this past week end Britain has been marking the anniversary of its own greatest sea battle—Nelson's victory at Trafalgar in 1805.

One of the outstanding contributions to the Trafalgar Day anniversary was a notable radio talk by Lord Winster showing how Nelson's old precepts remain the key to successful naval strategy today, even though the circumstances have changed—changed so much that major operations are fought with contestants maybe 150 miles apart instead of 40 yards apart.

Today the future of Britain's navy looks closely interwoven with America's. It is recognized that it may well prove none too easy to achieve a smooth dovetailing. But the prospects in light of news from the Pacific look brighter than ever for successful joint policing of all the Seven Seas after the war by the world's two mightiest navies.

Judging from Lord Winster's assessment of Nelson's greatness one would guess that Britain's most famous sailor, up there on his tall stone column in Trafalgar Square, should be all smiles today at the Pacific news and its implications for the future.

Russia Accused In Spanish Issue

LONDON, Oct. 26 (AP)—Russia, which lent support to the defeated Republican forces in the Spanish Civil War, was accused last night by the controlled Spanish press of starting a campaign to make relations between Generalissimo Francisco Franco's regime and the Allies "impossible."

Dispatches suggested concern in Madrid over the possibility that the present clashes throughout Spain between Republican guerrillas and government forces might develop into a full-fledged attempt to overthrow General Franco.

Premiers Active

PARIS, Oct. 26 (AP)—Two former Spanish Republican Premiers, Juna Negrin and Santiago Casares Quiroga, will come to Paris from London soon to direct a movement for restoration of the Republic in Spain, the Agence Française Presse reported yesterday.

Meanwhile, Spanish refugee groups here announced their ranks were closing for an anticipated Spanish counter-revolution.

Hitler Finally Drops Out —Of New York Directory

NEW YORK, Oct. 26 (AP)—Even though it had two "t's" in it, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Hittler didn't like their name.

So Supreme Court Justice E. L. Hammer authorized them to change it to Hiller.

When Adolf Hitler came to power, there were two Hitlers and 11 Hittlers in the city directory. There is none listed now.

Princess Beatrice

LONDON, Oct. 26 (AP)—Princess Beatrice, who passed on today, was the youngest and last surviving child of Britain's famed Queen Victoria and mother of former Queen Victoria Eugenie of Spain.

She was a great-aunt to King George and the Duke of Windsor, and her family ties reached into many of Europe's royal families, some now deposed.

Christened Beatrice Marie Victoria Feodore, but known all her life simply as Princess Beatrice, she was Governor and Captain of the Isle of Wight since the passing on of her husband, Prince Henry of Battenberg, in 1896.

Princess Beatrice spent much of each year in Carisbrooke Castle. She was an enthusiastic autograph collector, her albums containing the signatures of most European rulers and celebrities of the past 50 years. She also collected phonograph records of classical music, and was noted for her paintings.

Bulgaria Knows Pro-German Reckoning Due

By Derek Patmore
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SOFIA, Bulgaria, Oct. 25—A somber mood hovers over the Bulgarian Capital while the nation awaits the terms of the armistice and workmen are grimly clearing up the debris and ruins caused by Allied bombings which have made this the most bombed Capital in the Balkans.

But while Bulgarians expect harsh terms there is little complaining, and the Government concedes that Bulgaria must pay for its past misdeeds.

The Bulgarian people have been liberated from their Fascist oppressors, but with Slav stoicism they realize that the road toward redemption will be long and hard.

But all the new leaders seem eager and ready to re-educate the nation and make this country a well-behaved member of the United Nations and Balkan confederacy.

Dimitroff Confident

This point was made to this correspondent when I visited the rising figure in Bulgarian policy, George Dimitroff, dynamic young leader of the Agrarian Party who recently returned to the country from Cairo. Mr. Dimitroff, whose party controls at least 60 per cent of the whole nation's electorate, is regarded by most Bulgarians as their possible savior, but he has a hard task ahead of him.

But when your correspondent visited him in his headquarters which were decorated with orange flags with a green four-leaf clover—emblem of the Agrarian Party—Mr. Dimitroff seemed full of optimism and hope for the future of his defeated country.

He wants Bulgaria to have a proper democratic government in co-operation with Russia, and he is playing a big part behind the scenes in welding the present Fatherland Front into national unity.

It is significant that the present Premier Simon Georgieff, and the Regents all look toward Mr. Dimitroff for guidance and advice, although actually he's not in the present Government.

Much to Be Done

Surveying Bulgaria's present situation, Mr. Dimitroff told your correspondent: "Liberation brings its own problems, and naturally there is much to be done. We must suppress all former Fascist and pro-German elements in the country and I am afraid that even former political Opposition leaders will have to stand trial to clear themselves of charges laid against them by the Bulgarian people.

"Our great strength is our national unity, although certain extreme Communist elements would like to profit by the present situation to gain power."

But from conversations with Russian officials your correspondent gained the impression that Moscow has no intention of mixing in Bulgarian internal affairs and only wants a strong pro-Russian regime in control.

During the conversation, Mr. Dimitroff also stressed the point that Bulgaria must redress the wrongs committed against Greece, and he said that he was delighted by progress in the Bulgarian-Yugoslav negotiations.

Regarding the recent Bulgarian agreement with Marshal Josip Broz (Tito), head of the Yugoslav Partisans, this correspondent gathered that Bulgaria has already agreed to supply Yugoslavia with foodstuffs this winter, and all Bulgarians have been warned that they have to give up certain foodstuffs for this purpose during the coming winter.

Bulgarian Officials Face Early War Trial

(Reuter)

Sofia, Bulgaria, Oct. 25

Thirty-three former Bulgarian Cabinet Ministers, including four Premiers, and 105 Members of Parliament, will shortly be put on trial on charges of responsibility for Bulgaria's pro-German policy and for the declaration of war against Britain and the United States in March, 1941.

Eighty-seven members of the former Bulgarian civil and police administration in Thrace and Yugoslavia will also appear before the court with a large number of Bulgarian citizens on atrocity charges.

German Atrocities Not Exaggerated

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26 (AP)—Ambassador W. Averell Harriman said today German atrocities on the Eastern Front in Poland and in Russia have not and cannot be exaggerated.

In a news conference, Mr. Harriman said he thought the American people generally have not understood the unbelievable nature of these atrocities and that there was no way of exaggerating the ways in which the Germans had killed and tortured their Polish and Russian captives.

Mr. Harriman, who is reporting to President Roosevelt on the recent conference in Moscow between Marshal Stalin and Prime Minister Churchill, said that reports might vary as to the number of victims whom the Nazis had disposed of in slaughter houses, but that numbers made little difference one way or another compared to the enormity and the methods of the Nazi mass killings.

Stalingrad's Camel Enters East Prussia

MOSCOW, Oct. 26 (Reuter)—"Paul the camel," the Red Army's warlike beast of burden, which originally served at Stalingrad and was last heard of on the White Russian front, has turned up again—this time in Germany.

He entered the East Prussian town of Schirwindt soon after the Red Army storm troops and is now engaged in hauling water for a Soviet hospital unit.

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De Gaulle Warns French Hand Needed in Settlement of Reich

PARIS ,Oct. 26 (Reuter) — A warning that the affairs of Germany cannot be settled without giving a voice to France was sounded by Gen. Charles de Gaulle at a press conference yesterday.

The General's statement reiterated his contention that it is "inconceivable" that conditions for the occupation of the Reich be settled without the agreement of France.

"French troops," he declared, "will occupy the German territory that they capture, but there have been no conversations on this question with the Allies."

It was the first time General de Gaulle had received newspapermen since his arrival in Paris. About 100 Allied journalists attended the conference, which was held at the Ministry of War.

Hard Campaign Forecast

"We must anticipate a fairly long and, in any case, very hard campaign on German soil. We shall need great efforts by troops, especially infantry, and we must expect heavy losses," General de Gaulle said, after expressing the view that the German West Front has powerful defenses which are being strengthened daily.

Thus, he added, it is not impossible that the Allied armies will have to conduct difficult break-through operations, and "it may be that it will be considered useful that French troops should take part in these battles," he said.

According to the French Government's information, there is no state of civil war in Spain at the present, he said.

Asked about the French reaction to recognition, General de Gaulle said the Government was glad to see it had been agreed to call the French Government by its proper name.

He said the French Government was fully prepared to take reprisals for ill-treatment inflicted on French war prisoners in Germany.

Recruits Volunteer

"We are having no difficulty in recruiting volunteers for an expeditionary corps for Indo-China ready when the opportunity occurs," he added.

"In five or six months you will see our young F. F. I. men will make an impressive army integrated into the regular army," General de Gaulle said. About 52,000 F. F. I. men are already with Gen. Hean de Lattre de Tassigny's army in Loraine.

"I saw them three weeks ago. I saw them again three days ago. The difference already is enormous, and in another three weeks the difference will be as great again."

These F. F. I. men have partly taken the place of Senegalese troops, who cannot stand the winter climate, and are properly armed, but other F. F. I. men in Lorraine are fighting with arms they brought from the Maquis.

General de Gaulle was asked whether the Allies are providing arms for the French.

"France is ready and anxious to take a much larger part in the war effort, and there is no doubt that pending our ability to restart our own armament output we cannot greatly increase our effort unless we receive arms from the Allies," he said.

French Need Equipment

"Since the beginning of the Normandy campaign, we have not received enough from our Allies to equip any large French unit. We must realize at the same time considerable difficulties which have been facing the Allied command on the field of battle itself—ports are to be reconstructed, supplies maintained, communications kept up. All this explains to a certain extent why a fairly big tonnage required to ship what is necessary to arm fresh French units has not yet arrived."

Asked about rumors that disorder existed in the south and southwest of France and that French Forces of the Interior were acting illegally, General de Gaulle said: "There are always rumors.

"The difficulties of the insurrection and resumption of full authority by the state are practically over."

France, he said, is determined to remain a democracy. The nation intends to form a new France. It recognizes the importance of establishing a world organization to maintain peace, wherein each of the states participating in the coalition of liberty will receive its fair part. These were the keynotes of General de Gaulle's replies to other questions.

Regarding Syria, General de Gaulle said that within the framework of the League France's sole preoccupation was to insure real independence for Syria and the Lebanon. He added that it would be regrettable if, at a time when France had so many difficulties, artificial difficulties should arise for France in the Near East.

Seeks United Europe

As regards a "western bloc," he pointed out that the French Government never used the word "bloc" and rejected any idea of forming any group which would exclude the rest of Europe.

Europe is one, he declared. But, he said, it is an obvious geographical fact that Belgium and Holland are close neighbors economically and politically of France and England, and that the same thing applies to Anglo-French relations. Consequently, to him it seems inevitable that these countries will want to see their mutual economic and political relations properly organized.

Regarding the Rhine and the Ruhr, General de Gaulle said that, looked at from Paris, these regions are a jumping-off ground for the invasion of France. Looked at from the Rhine, the river becomes a road linking Europe east and west of the Rhine.

Looked at from the economic point of view, the Ruhr industrial area is either an arsenal of war or a center of economic wealth which will usefully contribute to human progress. If one takes these factors together, one has the French feeling about the question, he said.

General de Gaulle refused to be further drawn out as to whether France was in favor of establishing an independent Rhenish state.

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Harriman Reports On Moscow Parley

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26 (AP)—President Roosevelt received a partial report on the Churchill-Stalin conference Oct. 24 from Ambassador W. Averell Harriman and told his news conference that the meeting in Moscow went very well.

Mr. Roosevelt said he had no news to give out on it because Mr. Harriman got only a quarter of the way through his report. He added that he will have several more meetings with the Ambassador, who represented the United States.

A reporter asked whether Mr. Harriman said anything about reports that Premier Joseph Stalin is willing to join in a three-way commission—Russia, Great Britain, and the United States—to handle internal political questions in the Balkans. The President said the Ambassador has not said anything about that and observed that he probably would have, had there been anything to it.

In answer to another question, he said they didn't get around to the Polish situation Oct. 25. A reporter asked whether this Government has any plans to ask France into postwar security talks and Mr. Roosevelt said no.

A. P. War Correspondent Killed in Pacific War Zone

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 26 (AP)—Asahel Bush, Associated Press war correspondent, was killed in the line of duty yesterday when Japanese planes bombed Tacloban, American-occupied capital of Leyte Island.

Mr. Bush had just reported the epochal naval battle off Leyte. He was the 10th civilian newsman killed covering the Pacific war.

Lessons in French

Wide World from United States Army Signal Corps

Children Aid G. I. Joe

A couple of French children help Sergeant John A. Williams learn a little French, while another G. I. looks on.

Italy's Exploitation of Sicily Underlies Unrest of Peasants

Continued from Page 1

that the remaining 85 per cent is being hoarded by the peasants.

As to the claim that Sicily imported grain every year this was principally the exchange of soft grain from the mainland for hard grain which is grown on the island and of which there is sufficient to feed the whole of its 4,000,000 inhabitants.

Somewhere in this hoarding of grain by the peasants can be found the fundamental reason for the special problem of Sicily.

Exploited for Mainland

Peasants will tell you that he hoards his grain because the money he is paid for it—1,100 lire per quintal—is insufficient to meet the costs of production.

That is a debatable point. In reality beneath his reluctance is the fear that his crops may be taken to feed the hungry people of the mainland and once again Sicily will be exploited for the benefit of others.

Ever since the founding of the Italian state Sicily has been regarded as a "poor relation." The island has been governed from Rome, it has been exploited for the benefit of the central Government. The Sicilian has been looked down on as a backward creature and as something of a fool.

Duce's Pledges Unfulfilled

Over the course of almost a hundred years this has bred a sense of inferiority and desire for some kind of home rule. A mentality so conditioned was inflamed by Mussolini, who promised a lot and delivered little, by rugged dislike for authoritarianism, and finally by the feeling that although Sicilian troops were used in Greece, Russia, and elsewhere to fight for Italy, when the invasion of Sicily came they were left almost alone to defend themselves, although Mussolini spoke fervently about protecting "sacred soil of Italy."

This inbred feeling for separatism has been growing since the Allied landing. Under Allied control, the island for the first time was given some form of regional autonomy; the country was divided into regional commissions which were concerned only with Sicilian affairs; they were staffed with Sicilians free from interference from the Central Government.

From time to time the scare has arisen that the British were encouraging separatism for their own ends. This cannot be supported. Regionalism fits in with the feelings of a majority of Sicilians; it was consequently encouraged by the Allies.

Since Italian Government in Rome has taken over control of the island the tendency has been to break down the system which the Allies fostered. That has resulted in a certain amount of resentment.

Desire for complete independence from Italy is probably inconsiderable in numbers, though it is vocal. But desire to be allowed to develop the wealth of the island for the benefit of the islanders is strong. The inhabitants would like to see some good roads in Sicily; they would like local industries built up, for instance, canning factroies for their fish and orange and lemon juice.

Sicily for Sicilians

They would like to see the wealth extracted from the island spent on improving Sicilian well-being and not syphoned off into some madcap scheme for drawing the Pontine Marshes outside Rome.

There is no doubt that various persons are now using this feeling of regionalism for their own ends.

Some, like the feudal landlords and still existent Fascists, try to embarrass the Bonomi Governmnt which is too Left Wing for them. Others, like the Communists, are trying to force the hand of the Government to break up large estates and divide them among the landless peasants.

Local Prosperity Wanted

Still others, like the middle class, want to have their own industries which will bring them local prosperity.

This is more or less the background upon which the difficult economic conditions due to the war have been imposd.

It is a problem which no one but the Italians themselves can tackle and depends for its solution upon the wisdom of the present Government and its successors, whoever they may be, to eradicate the Sicilian distemper which has existed in the Italian state ever since it was founded.

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Democracy Flowers Again: Osmena in Office on Leyte

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 26 (AP)—Col. Ruperto Kangleon, leader of guerrilla fighters "on Leyte and Samar islands," has been named the "new Provincial Governor" by President Osmena of the Philippines Commonwealth, the Voice of Freedom transmitter on Leyte reported today.

By Gordon Walker
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TACLOBAN, Philippine Islands, Oct. 25. Delayed—On the second floor of the building of this newly invaded city of Tacloban, Capital of the Island of Leyte, President Osmena is conducting the first free Philippine Government in 2½ years.

I went in and talked with President Osmena today and he told me how overjoyed he was to be governing the Filipino citizens once again on their soil.

He gave me a message to pass along to the Americans in the United States.

"Tell them," he said, "that all during this Japanese occupation the Filipino people have remained faithful to the cause all Allied nations are fighting for."

Then he told me how he had talked with some of the Filipinos who had been forced to serve in the Japanese puppet government.

Some Puppets Loyal

At first, President Osmena had been slightly apprehensive of their loyalty, but after talking with some of them here in Tacloban, he was convinced that they had done the best they could. Someone had to carry on in governmental jobs and these Filipinos who filled them were able at least to some extent in the way of American Government.

There were "Quislings," of course.

Puppets Left in Dark

When the Japanese evacuated Tacloban just before the American invasion, they just left town. They didn't even tell their puppet government they were leaving.

When the American troops entered Tacloban in the wake of the Japanese retreat, one of the first things they did was to arrest P. Salazar, Japanese-appointed governor and put him in the city jail. He will receive a trial under American court procedure.

In the wake of the Japanese retreat, the American way of life is once again being established. Democracy, taught by Americans to the Filipinos for the past 42 years, is coming out from underground like a hardy perennial.

U. of Toronto Paper Picks Woman Editor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—The University of Toronto undergraduate newspaper, Varsity, has a woman editor for the first time in its 64 years. She is Betsy Mosbaugh, who also is the first woman all-term editor of any Canadian university. There have been others at Saskatchewan and British Columbia, but these women were appointed during the year.

Miss Mosbaugh, from Huntsville, Ontario, is in fourth-year philosophy, and hopes to get her Master's degree in journalism at Columbia University, and from there she will start on a writing career.

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Whitney Denies Dewey Charge Of Politics in Rail Strike

CLEVELAND, Oct. 26 (AP)—A. F. Whitney, President of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, asserted yesterday in a statement that Gov Thomas E. Dewey "showed irresponsible regard for the truth," in his Pittsburgh address "when he brazenly charged the President with making 'political capital' out of the 1943 railroad wage dispute."

The Republican presidential nominee referred at Pittsburgh Friday to last December's strike vote by railway workers after Fred M. Vinson, Economic Stabilizer, set aside a Mediation Board recommendation for an increase of eight cents an hour.

"Tom Dewey's irresponsible regard for the truth," stated Mr. Whitney, whose organization was involved in the strike action, "was never more evident than . . . when he brazenly charged the President with making 'political capital' out of the 1943 railroad wage dispute."

Mr. Whitney labeled as a "cheap insinuation" Governor Dewey's reference to Edward J. Flynn, former National Democratic Chairman.

"Let me also say to Mr. Dewey," Mr. Whitney stated, "that railroad labor resents this cheap insinuation that the five operating brotherhoods hired Attorney Edward J. Flynn so that they could have access to the backstairs of the White House. The railroad workers of this nation do not need to climb backstairs."

Mr. Whitney asserted Mr. Flynn was employed to present the Brotherhoods' case to the Emergency Board of the National Railway Labor Panel.

"Mr. Dewey's statement that the fee paid for these services was 'political cash' is a bold misrepresentation of the facts," Mr. Whitney declared.

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U. of P. to Try Army Plan For Teaching Languages

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 26 — Methods of intensive instruction in languages which have been successful in the Army Specialized Training Program will be used on an experimental basis in a language course for civilian students at the University of Pennsylvania with the opening of the fall term on Nov. 1.

An introductory course in German, to be offered in the College of Arts and Sciences, has been selected for the experiment because of the wide experience which the University's Department of German has had in conducting courses under the ASTP.

Bricker Says New Deal Halts Trade Wheels

SHAWNEE, Okla., Oct. 26 (AP)—Gov. John W. Bricker declared today that the New Deal had "scourged" the employer and precipitated "class hatreds, riots, strikes, and strained relations" between capital and labor.

This, asserted the Republican nominee for Vice-President, has "put the brakes on our industrial progress."

The Ohio Governor, in a prepared speech released by his campaign staff as he entered Oklahoma after a fast, one-day tour through Texas, pictured the worker and employer as "two wheels on the same axle."

"If one turns," he added, "the other turns. If friction slows down one of them, the progress of the other is impeded. The job of government is to ease the strain and pull between the two and to encourage the forward movement of both. Only in this way can production and wages and net profits be kept at their maximum level."

Governor Bricker said New Dealers considered business success as "the sign to attack."

"While the employer was being scourged," he continued, "the employee has been encouraged to believe that his best interests will be protected by the bureaucrats—that conflict, not concord, is the road to progress—and that industrial strife is essential to better working conditions and better living standards."

As a result, he maintained, "the New Deal has almost destroyed fair collective bargaining and has substituted in its place political bargaining detrimental both to employer and employee."

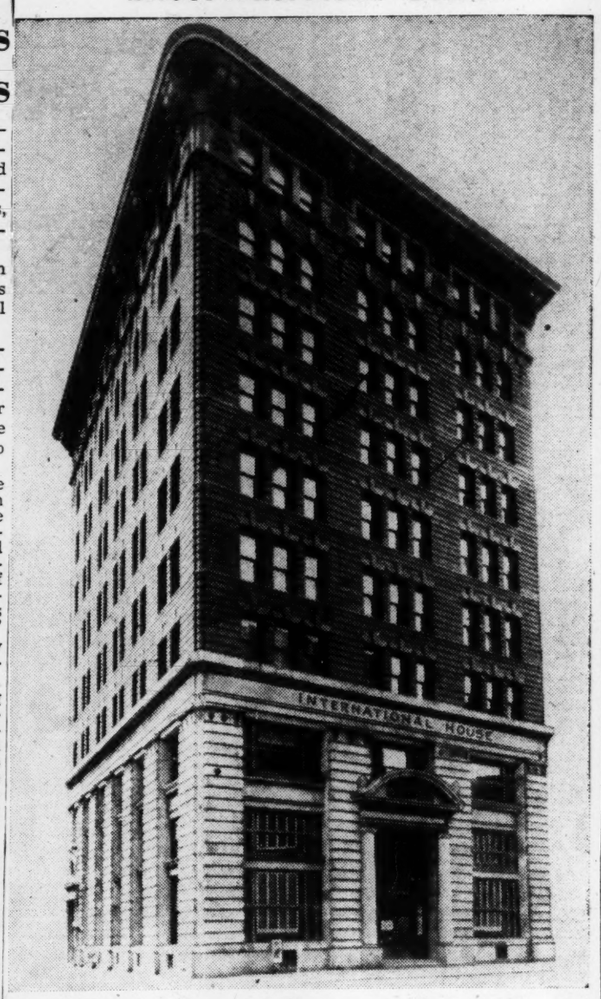
Governor Bricker declared that because of "New Deal attacks" on the American patent system, inventions had declined 41 per cent between 1933 and 1943.

He said, too, that a New Deal tax system which "discourages profits" did not "differentiate between profits that ought to be taxed and profits that ought to be used for economic expansion."

He said the Republicans would set up a system of taxation "that will make it possible for industry to set aside adequate funds for depreciation, renewals, repairs, and future reserves."

The Republican nominee, in a speech last night at Dallas, invited Texas Democrats, divided over the fourth-term issue, to vote Republican "to save the two-party system of government."

International Club



New Medium of Welcome in Louisiana

Nine-story New Orleans building is being remodeled to welcome and entertain visitors from Latin-American and other countries using that great trade and travel gateway.

International House to Put Good-Neighbor Plan in Action

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW ORLEANS, La.—On the threshold of the Mississippi Valley, this community is using its key position in inter-American relations to serve as a site for an International House that eventually will be enjoyed by nations around the globe.

Twenty Latin-American republics and 31 states of the huge Valley will be affected immediately by the building contract recently let here.

The contract covered the remodeling of the nine-story former Louisiana Bank Building on the corner of Gravier and Camp in the center of the New Orleans business district. It is scheduled for completion the first of the year.

International House will be the Good-Neighbor Policy in action. No longer will friendship and cooperation between citizens of the United States and other countries be just phrases. In New Orleans they will be tangible forees, effectively functioning.

Natural Meeting Place

New Orleans, geographically and economically, is the natural outlet for the Mississippi Valley and the inlet for Latin Americas and many foreign countries. When the war is over it will be the great trade and travel gateway where our Good-Neighbor Policy will be put on trial. The reception citizens of other countries receive in this single port of entry will color their permanent impression of the whole United States. In New Orleans they can be turned into friends or critics, depending on how they are treated.

Realizing this responsibility, a group of business and civic leaders, representing the entire Valley, sought a practical means of building mutual respect and trust between our people and foreign visitors as soon as they arrived.

The outcome was International House. In a few months the idea grew into an organization incorporated under the laws of Louisiana.

In January, 1944, over an international radiocast, George Messersmith, Ambassador to Mexico, and Nelson Rockefeller, Co-ordinator of Inter-American Affairs, went on the air in conjunction with William G. Zetzmann, President of International House, and informed the world that a new medium of welcome was being prepared for postwar use.

International Club

When International House is opened to the world, it will be an International Club for representative citizens of other nations who arrive or leave via New Orleans. Three floors will be devoted to their welcome and comfort.

There will be a large and commodious lounge, a main dining room with an excellent cuisine and five private dining rooms. There will be an assembly hall large enough to accommodate meetings, lectures, and group gatherings of an international character.

In addition to club accommodations, there will be available also, to the foreign businessman, the use of offices and the services of secretaries who can take dictation in his own language.

International House will be a meeting place where citizens of other countries will be helped with their problems and their contacts—and made to feel at home. A staff of trained linguists will be a permanent part of the International House personnel.

International House, which will be supported entirely by memberships, gathered mostly from the great Mid-Continent area of the United States, will extend its influence into every quarter of the globe as a nonprofit and nontrading organization.

It will work constantly to solidify present international connections and to promote a program of lasting friendship between the United States and the countries with which we have trade, cultural, or social contacts. It will promote the Good-Neighbor Policy by first being a good neighbor.

G. I.'s to Quiz Nazis --'Is You . . . My Baby?'

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26 (AP)—On Nov. 1, American soldiers led by Maj. Glenn Miller will swing this question to the German Army: "Is you is, or is you ain't my baby?".

On a radio show, the first of a weekly series beamed to the German Wehrmacht by Station ABSIE in London, the American band of the Supreme Allied Command also will jazz these gems: "Long Ago and Far Away," "The Volga Boatman," "Stardust," "In the Mood" and "Great Day!" The radiocasts will be from 1:30 to 2:30 p. m., eastern war time.

Major Miller, peacetime dance-band leader, will beat out the tune for the Wehrmacht with 19 members of his regular band and 23 string instrument players from the Boston Symphony, the Cleveland Symphony and the Philharmonic.

New Dealers Admit Letter On 'Privilege'

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Oct. 26 (AP)—Finance Directors of the Arkansas Democratic Campaign, replying to Gov. Thomas E. Dewey's reference to the "One Thousand Club" in a speech at Chicago last night, said their interpretation of "special privileges and prestige" differs from that of the Republican presidential candidate.

In a formal statement, H. L. McAlister and Sam J. Watkins, the Directors, assumed personal responsibility for distribution of letters inviting recipients to join the club and stating that persons who contributed $1,000 would be granted "special privileges and prestige by party leaders."

"We assume personal responsibility for the 1000 club letter," the statement said. "The interpretation Mr. Dewey placed on the sentence, 'members of this organization will be granted special privileges and prestige by party leaders' does not mean to us what has been inferred by him.

"Arkansas citizens have received many benefits, direct and indirect, from the present Democratic Administration. We have tried both.

"Our thinking on the matter of contributions to the party is definitely expressed in the sentence which was placed in practically all letters going out from this headquarters: 'The amount of your contributions should be measured by your ability to pay, by your party spirit and by your desire to see the present Democratic Administration continued.'"

Hannegan Explains

NEW YORK, Oct. 26 (AP) — A declaration by Gov. Thomas E. Dewey, Republican presidential nominee, in his Chicago speech last night, that President Roosevelt's Administration "boldly offers for sale 'special privilege,'" has been denied by Robert E. Hannegan, Democratic National Committee Chairman.

Replying to Governor Dewey's reference to the "one thousand club," Mr. Hannegan said in a statement last night: "I have never discussed with the President the organization of the 'thousand cluo' and any quotation contained in the letter read tonight by Governor Dewey attributed to the President is wholly without substance and is unauthorized."

"I have been advised by Edwin W. Pauley, Treasurer of the National Committee," he added, "that such an organization has been established in an effort to raise funds to defray campaign expenses. Those who subscribe $1,000 are making an investment in democracy and the project has my approval."

Dewey Gets Saturday's Radio Farm Home Hour

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26 (AP)—The Agriculture Department said yesterday that the Blue Network's regular farm and home hour program for 12:30 p. m. (eastern war time) Saturday has been canceled and that Gov. Thomas E. Dewey is scheduled to use the time to outline his farm policies.

Wallace L. Kadderly, chief of the Agriculture Department's radio section, said the network had not consulted the Department before canceling the program.

Mr. Kadderly explained that the Blue Network contributed the time for the farm and home program with the Department using about 12 minutes out of the 30 minutes each Saturday for a discussion of agricultural affairs. Therefore, he said, the Blue Network could do anything it wished with the time.

Tax Group Elects Stevens

BURLINGTON, Vt., Oct. 26 (AP)—David H. Stevens, Maine State Tax Assessor, has been elected President of the New England Tax Officers' Association. Walter W. Walsh, Connecticut Tax Commissioner, was named Vice-President, and Harold S. Lyon of Boston was re-elected Secretary-Treasurer at the closing session of a three-day conference recently.

Dewey States Administration Lacks Honesty in Government

Continued from Page 1

holds the highest office within the gift of the American people at a conference in the White House sponsors an idea to sell 'special privilege' and a voice 'in the formulation of Administration policies' for $1,000 on the barrelhead."

Further Indictment

But this isn't all of Governor Dewey's indictment in his discussion of the "moral issues of the election."

There are five other accusations in his detailed bill of particulars. They are these:

He asserts that "men and women on WPA and on relief in state after state were shaken down for political contributions to the New Deal.

He affirms that "for the sordid purpose of buying votes with money which belonged to the needy, people were added wholesale to the WPA pay rolls before election only to be brutally thrown off after the votes had been safely counted."

He cites the report of a Senate investigating committee which stated that "funds appropriated by the Congress for the relief of those in need have been diverted . . . to political ends."

He declares that "time and again this Administration has sought to do by subterfuge what it did not dare to do directly," and mentions the defeated court-packing plan as foremost evidence.

He quotes the Christian Century as passing the "sober judgment" that "from the very beginning, Mr. Roosevelt has used deception as a major political stratagem until today he has lost the moral confidence of the nation."

For his part Governor Dewey makes these pledges in behalf of "integrity and competence" in government:

"In the new administration that takes office next Jan: 20, there will be no special privilege for sale to any one at any price. There will be no special privilege for individuals, groups or sections of our people."

"When the new administration takes office, every American will stand equal in the eyes of our government.

"We will once again restore honesty and integrity to the White House so that its spoken word can be trusted.

"We will create a responsible Cabinet, composed of the ablest men and women in the country.

"We will once more make government responsive to the will of the people.

Time for a Change

Campaign notes—"That's why it's time for a change" continues to be the theme line of Mr. Dewey's current speeches. He uses it over and over again deliberately. It's like the off-stage drums in "Emperor Jones."

A disdainful reference to "clear it with Sidney" invariably draws a tumultuous boo from the Republican audiences. I have never heard the Governor use it, but it usually comes out several times during the preliminary speeches.

"Hollywood" is doing its bit to keep the early-comers interested during the early stages of the big Dewey rallies. In Chicago last night Eddie Bracken did his famous stuttering act and baseball pantomomie, Barbara Stanwick made a glamorous Republican spot on the platform and Adolph Menjou, debonnair and well dressed as ever, draws more attention than most of the politicians.

Mr. and Mrs. Dewey always make a dramatic entrance to the platform. They are never seated on the stage during the opening speeches. They are at the rear until his introducer on the radio has actually pronounced his name, at which moment uniformed ushers rush them to the rostrum.

Savor the Flavor? Onion on A-scent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

URBANA, Ill.—There's no need to be without the lowly but savory onion this winter here in the United States.

Dispelling memories of onionless meals last winter, the United States Department of Agriculture says that while it is not promising unlimited rashers of creamed scallions, its check on the 1944 crop indicates that it will be 52 per cent larger than it was a year ago and exceed 170,000,000 bushels.

Persons are urged to buy onions now and eat them while they are plentiful. Lee A. Somers, Assistant Professor in Vegetable Gardening, University of Illinois College of Agriculture, offers pertinent pointers to thrifty housewives who wish to "lay a few by" for future use:

Purchase only those of good quality that are fully dried. Keep them in a dry place where they will not root or sprout. Cellars are good provided they are not damp but cool. Onions must not be allowed to freeze. Pantries are good places to store them and so are back porches and garages—but don't keep onions in sacks, bags or paper cartons, wherever you put 'em. Spread them out on racks or on screens to provide free circulation of air.

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Fiction—Puzzles—
Mail—Crafts

For Young People

A Thursday Page

Meet Young People
Around the World

Tears in the Jam

By Corporal Paal Roschberg
Of the Royal Norwegian Air Force

"Pass the jam," someone said this morning at breakfast. Jam. It's strange what one little word can do. Jam? Why was there in that little word a melancholy echo of long ago? I believe it even brought a lump to my throat. The lump is in the throat but the pressure is right behind the eyes, and for a second your sight is blurred, as if there was rain on the window. I mean, when you think of those at home. And it was exactly that the word "jam" made me do—that, like a thousand other things.

I thought of Mother—my Mother—not just the idea of a mother, because lately I'm tired of hearing about that. I can't see for the life of me that just because somebody is someone's mother, she should be the most wonderful person in the world. Expressions such as "pie like mother used to make" always revolt me. I am certain the majority of mothers cook food that is tasteless and uninspired.

The word "jam" made me think of Mother. My Mother is, of course, the most wonderful mother in the world. Mother was hopeless when it came to jam. As soon as spring was in the air we could always count on Mother saying—it sounded almost like a threat: "No, this year I am not going to make any jam. It's too much bother, besides it will be both cheaper and better to buy it at Olsen and Co." (Olsen and Co. was the leading grocer in our city.)

There was never a protest.

My Father was an officer in the cavalry, and we lived in Oslo during the winter. The summer was spent at "Old Major House," a farm we owned some hundred miles north of the capital.

Summer Afternoon

I can see the "Old Major House" some 20 years ago. It is August. The sun is beating down mercilessly. It is so warm the air is fairly trembling. Everything alive seeks the shadow for a siesta. But Mother has gone to Presterud. Presterud is the country storekeeper.

Father, my brother Eyolf and I —the hopes of the future—have retreated to the shadow of what is to us the world's biggest, and the world's oldest and the world's most beautiful chestnut tree. Father lies in a hammock. Everything spells peace. The smallest fountain ever built goes plop, plop, in the smallest lily pond ever dug. The pond is surrounded by pansies and giant seashells.

Mother is coming down the garden path. The coming tempest rustles in the black taffeta, and the fine parasol with the black lace is dangling energetically from her arm. At the time Mother wore her hair in a large bun on the top of her head, with many funny little curls all around. On top of the bun sits something called a hat. It stays on with the help of black magic—innumerable hatpins and invisible straps. She moves gracefully down the dusty path.

I hurry to add that it is not the fact that Mother comes home that creates the foreboding. On the contrary. But it is what she brings with her.

Return from Presterud's

Close on her heels is Magda. She is our cook. Magda is completely round and has a face that looks exactly like an alarm clock. At the moment she is red and sweaty and moans and pants like a steamroller.

Magda is followed by the three Presterud kids. These four are loaded down with large cartons containing currants, blueberries, raspberries, gooseberries and plums.

Father looks nervous. We all know what he thinks:

Mother is about to make jam again!

This is now the end of the peace; the dogdays have set in with thunder below.

Mother is beaming with excitement.

"I really had decided against making jam this year—but then I saw these beautiful berries at Mrs. Presterud's — well, one simply can't afford not to!"

At this moment, the bottom of one of the cartons filled with berries falls out, and the contents drop to the ground with a short sigh. Mother lets out a little scream.

"Really, that Mrs. Presterud! Has she put spoiled berries on the bottom again?"

And thus starts the making of jam.

Cold Cuts

About three, Mother sings out:

"It'll have to be cold ham for dinner! Have no time for cooking. Magda has her hands full. We're mixing raspberries and plums. It will be too, too delicious."

There was nothing that upset Father more than cold cuts for dinner.

The next day the cooking of the berries started. With the cooking came the invasion—the wasp invasion. I believe almost every wasp in Southern Norway landed in the kitchen of "Old Major House."

Mother didn't sing any more. We could hear her giving frantic orders to Magda while she was running about with a folded newspaper, smack! bang! Closing the windows was the first step, but it became insufferable inside. Up with the windows then! But at this point the wasps attacked in such an overwhelming number that one simply had to close the windows against the airborne assault.

"We had better open all the doors to make a draught," was the next order from the chief of staff.

But wasps, of course, do not mind flying through doors, even though it is a slight detour. The doors were closed again.

The kitchen was steaming. The two brave generals held their positions but were both near fainting. Towards eleven o'clock we suddenly heard a scream. It was Magda. She had been stung by a wasp. Of course Magda had to be stung. Magda was one of those who walked through her entire life having things like that happen to her. If there ever was a snowslide from a roof in our street, you could know Magda would be under it.

General Without a Staff

Now Mother was all alone in the kitchen. Alone with the berries and the bottles and the jars —and the wasps. And then she found she had no sealing wax. Had completely forgotten sealing wax, which was necessary for bottling the fruit juices. We had to call long distance to the nearest town. But Mother went on undaunted. Nothing could stop her now.

There were, of course, no more meals. We had to eat when and what we could. Father's disposition had fallen below zero. To be sure, he didn't say very much, but he had uttered a pretty horrid remark about there being more peace on the rifle range. The last event of the day was a swarm of bees from a near-by farm that moved into our kitchen with queen, prince consort, staff and all. Mother went on making jam.

Then finally the third day she collapsed. She could not move a finger—jam or no jam. Eyolf and I were told to go and see her, and we got instructions to finish the making of the preserves.

Out in the kitchen we found all the stools turned upside down with cheesecloth tied between the legs. The juice from the boiled berries dripped sadly through the cloth into buckets. We did all we could and finally completed our task. Everything done and finished in the kitchen, Mother instantaneously recovered. Had never felt better in her life, she said.

Mother was in wonderful humor, because we were about to return to the city.

The train leaves the local station at six in the evening if it runs on schedule. It seldom does. It is 14 miles to the station by the main road. There is also a shortcut over Bishop's Hill, but this is not to be recommended if you're driving with fragile cargo. Mother has ordered Stenersen, the village blacksmith, to bring his dray at three. "Better have plenty of time," she says. "He will drive by the main road, for if he were ever to take my jars down that bumpy Bishop's Hill! Well, I just don't dare think. A catastrophe!"

Stenersen did not arrive at three. At a quarter to five he appeared, together with the coachman Bakken who was to take the family to the station in his surrey.

Progress to the Station

And so it had to be Bishop's Hill after all. Stenersen was in front with the dray. The family followed in the surrey.

A few jars had already broken during the loading process. When we came to Bishop's Hill, things really began to happen. Bottle smashed against bottle, jar against jar. Bishop's Hill turned into a crimson battlefield. The red juices splashed hopelessly onto the dusty road.

Mother had completely lost her vitality. She sat staring into space and pretended not to have anything whatsoever to do with the tragic happenings.

We arrived at the station to find the train already there. To add to our misfortunes, it had been on time. Our luggage was thrown from the dray onto the freight car in a hurry. And what a hurry! We found that out upon our arrival in Oslo, when we discovered that some of the cases of preserves had been placed on top of Mother's wicker trunks, which contained her best linen. The juices from the broken bottles had dropped down into the wicker trunks—and as they were blueberries to boot, I believe Mother's precious white damask cloths never were the same again.

The remains of Mother's famous preserves that finally reached our home in the city could be compared with Napoleon's troops retreating from Moscow. A couple of dozen jars of jam and a few bottles of juices was the total. This supply was soon used up and, as far as I can remember, was not very good.

Spring Echo

One lovely spring day the family had gathered at the dinner table, and Magda had just brought in the fish pudding when —all of a sudden—a tremendous explosion was heard from the kitchen, followed by a crash.

"The gas," Mother cried out.

Father stormed down the long corridor and disappeared in the kitchen. We were breathless with expectation. It now seemed strangely quiet in the kitchen. After a little we could hear Father stirring about. Finally we ventured in.

We were met by an extraordinary sight. The pantry door was blasted off its hinges. There was also a mysterous smell, and everything we touched was sticky and damp. What in the world had happened? My father picked up a small label from the floor. It was inscribed simply but effectively: "Raspberry juice."

The mystery was solved. It was a bottle of raspberry juice. Mother's raspberry juice, that by a mistake had been left in a corner on a pantry shelf. Somehow, I suppose, it had fermented, until one fine day it exploded.

The family withdrew relieved to the drawing room. Mother dropped nonchalantly into a deep armchair, as if nothing had happened, and with the most unconcerned expression in the world she said simply: "No, this year I don't believe I will make jam. Really, it's too much bother when one can buy everything so cheaply and good at Olsen and Co."

There was no protest.

(We shall travel to French Indo-China next Thursday. Miss Marcelle Henry, a French girl, will tell us of her visit to that country. Be sure to watch for the article.)

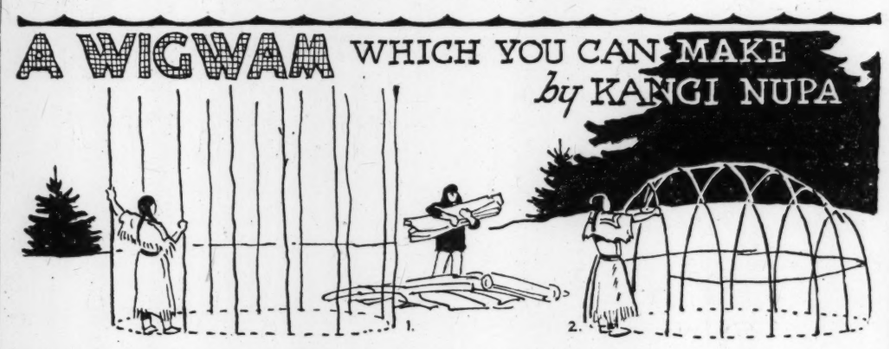
Meet the Author

Corporal Paal Roschberg is a native of Oslo, Norway. All the men in his family are officers, but he and his twin brother Leif, who did not want a military career, yielded to the attractions of the show business. They ran away from home at the age of 16 and joined a vaudeville show that featured trained bears. They later became internationally known under the name of the "Rocky Twins," toured the United States and Canada in musical comedy and also appeared in pictures made in France and Germany.

Paal was in Paris, making a picture, when the Germans invaded it, but he escaped to the United States, where he joined the Royal Norwegian Air Force.

Through Courtesy of The Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York
"Tiger," by Kao Wêng

A WIGWAM WHICH YOU CAN MAKE
by KANGI NUPA



The Indians who lived in the great forests of Canada and the eastern United States constructed several types of dwellings. The principal ones were the wigwam, the peaked lodge, the bark house and the tipi. Sometimes they made a lodge for temporary use of evergreen boughs.

Of these habitations the best known is the wigwam, which was in use over a large area. The word "wigwam" means dwelling in the Chippewa or Ojibway language. The materials used to build a wigwam were poles and saplings, birch bark, and mats of rushes tied together with basswood twine. A wigwam could be round or oval and of any size, but it was characterized by a dome-shaped top.

To make a wigwam about 10 feet long by 8 feet wide you will need a dozen or 14 limber poles about 15 feet long. Set these in holes in the ground at least one foot deep and forming an oval, as in Figure 1 above. Then bend two poles which are opposite each other and tie them together over head. Any strong cord will do. This may require the help of an extra person, one to tie the poles while the other holds the ends down. Be sure they are tied securely. If they are solidly placed in the ground they will not slip up. Then bend and tie another pair of poles until you have a shape similar to Illustration 2 in the sketch.

Now take some slender saplings 6 to 10 feet long and tie them to the arches about 18 inches from the ground, leaving a space for your door. At about 3 feet above the ground tie another sapling to the door post and fasten it to the arches so it is parallel to the ground. Continue with other saplings until you have placed another tier around the frame. At about 4½ feet above the ground make another circle of saplings. The last round should then go completely around the frame, forming the top of the door.

In Fig. 3 I have drawn the wigwam as it looks with a bark cover, but you can tie pieces of canvas, or any other inexpensive material you may prefer, to the frame in the same manner. Make a number of holes in the canvas wherever there is a joint in the frame.

Starting at the lowest horizontal sapling, tie a strip around the wigwam from one side of the door around to the other. If your pieces of tent cover are short lengths, you will have to tie each one separately; the Indians used pieces of bark of uneven widths in this way.

At the second tier of saplings, tie another series of strips to the frame, around the wigwam, except for the door opening. The lower edge of this strip ought to overlap the first tier slightly as shingles overlap so as to carry off the rain.

A third series of strips put on as you did the others should now be attached to the frame.

If you plan to have a fire in your wigwam you need to have an opening in the roof for the smoke to escape, so fasten a piece of your canvas over the opening at one side only; if it is windy or rainy you can close it by tying it across the opening, leaving one edge slightly raised with a stick.

(Watch for another Indian Crafts article next Thursday, when we will tell you about making three types of Indian drums you will enjoy at your council fires.)

Worth-While New Books

Book Reviews

American Pageant

It is good to happen, once in a while, on a book which makes fresh and new the words that we often repeat without real thought of their meaning. How often we sing "My country 'tis of thee, sweet land of liberty," or at this special season of the year, thinking of the Pilgrims we quote, "They have left unstained what here they found; Freedom to worship God," and forget the steadfast faith and the endurance it took to make those words the living truth.

"Lone Journey," the life of Roger Williams, by Jeanette Eaton (Harcourt, Brace and Co., New York. $2.50), is such a book. Three hundred years ago he was fighting for many of the principles of democracy threatened again today. He was the first champion in the western world for freedom of speech, freedom of religion, and the separation of church and state. His was a life of adventure in actual fact, first in England under King Charles, when his studies led him to cast in his lot with those dissenters who questioned royal intolerance; then, after the voyage to the new land across the sea when he made the final journey in the wilderness to found the settlement which he called Providence, now Rhode Island's capital.

The struggle which led to his banishment from the Bay Colony, his friendship with the Indians, the beautful love and faith shown by his wife, and above all and through all his own devotion to liberty and to religion which kept him of good heart through all his trials . . . these threads Miss Eaton has woven into a swift moving, absorbing chronicle. Several years ago, in "Leader by Destiny," she gave us a remarkable picture of Washington, changing with the demands upon him until the Virginian farmer grew to full stature as founder of our nation. Here she shows, too, the same skill in the development of character combined with the ability to tell a good story.

Ethan Allen is probably the best known of the "Green Mountain Boys"—that daring band who resisted the New York claims to the "New Hampshire Grants" and who fought in Revolutionary War days for the independence of Vermont. Here is a good biography of Seth Warner, who succeeded Ethan as chieftain of the band. In "Green Mountain Boy" (Farrar and Rinehart, New York. $2), Leon W. Dean writes not only of marches and battles but also of "Whisker," the pet raccoon, almost one of the family for many years, and he gives us a good picture of the hard wilderness life.

"Mayflower Boy," by Stanley Young (Farrar and Rinehart, New York. $2), begins when the captain cries "Land, land ahead," and the Pilgrims have their first view of Cape Cod, and it ends with the first Thanksgiving. There have been many stories of Plymouth Colony, but this, told as the adventures of young Giles Hopkins, has a real freshness and vitality. Giles and his father do not see eye to eye on many things. It is interesting to read how Giles thinks matters out for himself, and how he fits into the life in the new settlement. There are the adventures of making a new home, wilderness journeys, danger of Indian attack. All the story is correct in historical detail, but reads as smoothly as if it were a plot newly invented.

"The White Feather," by Merritt Parmelee Allen (Longmans, Green and Co., New York. $2), is a story of the war between the states and of Beau Craigen, the Kentucky Mountain boy who becomes one of Morgan's Raiders. This book shows the weariness of war and the hardships that it brings. Beau determines to make the white feather—given him by his grandfather, a Northern sympathizer—stand as a symbol of courage, and not of cowardice. He succeeds. He and his beautiful horse "Ebony" adventure together, and the boy grows to manhood in this good and stirring tale.

Frances C. Darling

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G.O.P. Nominee Attacks New Deal 'Deception'

CHICAGO, Oct. 26 (AP)—Following is the text of a campaign speech last night in Chicago by Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York.

It is good to come again to Chicago and to be the guest of your great Governor, Dwight Green. It is also good to hear from everyone that he, together with your next Senator, Richard Lyons, will be overwhelmingly elected on Nov. 7.

Since I was last here in June, a great campaign has gained force daily to restore honesty and competence to our Government. All over the country that movement has taken hold until now it has become an irresistible tide, sweeping on toward victory for a free America in November. The strength of that movement does not lie in any individual. It springs from an urgent conviction in the minds of our people.

The women of our country have had a vital part in advancing this cause. Today, throughout the nation, there has been a splendid demonstration of women's contribution to public affairs and of their faith in America. And tonight, Republican women in cities, towns and farm areas all over the country are meeting to perfect plans to get out the largest possible vote.

Doing Great Work

Governor Bricker and I appreciate deeply the great work women are doing in this campaign. They have again shown an active and public-spirited citizenship. They will, I hope, take an increasing part in our national leadership in the years to come.

The women of America have an especial interest in this campaign because they know that the decision they will make determine the kind of country their husbands, brothers, sons, and sweethearts will return to when the war is over. They know, too, that the decision we make next Nov. 7 will determine whether America is to have the kind of Government which can carry through to success the hopes of all of us for world co-operation to prevent future wars. And women are also deeply concerned in this campaign, because the fundamental issues of this campaign are moral—the simple questions of honesty and good faith.

As this World War moves toward our inevitable victory, it becomes our high duty to decide in an election whether we shall save in America the principles for which we have fought abroad. We have fought at greater cost than ever before in our history for high moral principles — for freedom, justice, and integrity. Without these, America would become an empty husk. With these, America is the land of opportunity, of faith and of freedom.

Governments, like people, are judged on the principles by which they live. Thomas Jefferson defined the basic principle of government this way. He said: "The whole art of government consists in the art of being honest." That was a good definition when Jefferson pronounced it. And I am old-fashioned enough to believe that it is still a good definition today.

Art of Government

Now, let us see how the New Deal's most vigorous supporters define the art of Government as it has developed these past 12 years. Here is the opening sentence of a fourth-term campaign pamphlet of which 2,000,000 copies have been distributed on behalf of Franklin D. Roosevelt. It reads: "Politics is the science of how who gets what, when, and why."

There in brief is the practical lesson of 12 years under the New Deal. There is the practical reason why we find working together for a fourth term the bosses of the corrupt big city machines, Sidney Hillman's Political Action Committee, and Earl Browder and his Communist Party.

They are working together to perpetuate my opponent in office for 16 years because they think they know the answer to the question of "who gets what, when, and why." What it is they expect to get, the American people are not supposed to know. When and why they expect to get it is clear. They expect to get it in the fourth term and at the expense of the American people—as a reward for their services in behalf of the fourth term.

But the American people will have another answer. From the American people this whole greedy, power-hungry assortment will get a resounding "no" next Nov. 7.

Casts Aside Platform

The New Deal began by casting aside the platform it had adopted in this city 12 years ago. That was the platform that was called a solemn "covenant with the people" and which Mr. Roosevelt promised to support one hundred per cent.

You know what happened to that. The New Deal went on from there to exploit for its own political ends the plight of millions of American men and women for whom in peacetime it never succeeded in providing jobs.

Men and women on WPA and on relief in state after state were shaken down for political contributions to the New Deal. For the sordid purpose of buying votes with money which belonged to the needy, people were added wholesale to the WPA pay rolls before election only to be brutally thrown off after the votes had been safely counted.

Take, for example, the following instruction given to a director of WPA by a Democratic county chairman in South Dakota:

"Please place this man on WPA on the special setup you have that takes care of rush men as Welfare will not certify. Have locked into affair—has nine votes in family."

The whole story was set forth by a Senate committee, four of whose five members were Democrats. "Funds appropriated by the Congress for the relief of those in need," this Senate committee said, "have been diverted . . . to political ends." The facts, it said, "should arouse the conscience of the country."

Not Disturbed

But my opponent's conscience was not aroused. Instead, he made a speech in Kentucky, where some of the worst of these scandals had been uncovered, and said: "Personally, I am not greatly disturbed by these stories." Instead of government consisting "in the art of being honest," my opponent gave us a government as the science of "who gets what, when and why."

The tragedy was that the needy suffered, so votes could be garnered at election time. We don't want to go back to that after the war. That's why it's time for a change.

Time and again this Administration has sought to do by subterfuge what it did not dare to do directly. You remember Mr. Roosevelt's attempt to pack the Supreme Court. He had a Congress overwhelmingly composed of his own supporters, but that was not enough. He wanted an obedient Supreme Court — one which would follow his advice to Congress not to "permit doubts as to constitutionality, however reasonable," to stand in the way of his designs. He knew no such proposals could succeed if presented in a straightforward manner. So he disguised it in a lengthy plan to "reform" the courts. He solemnly said in a message to the Congress of the United States that the Supreme Court was behind in its work. But the Chief Justice of the United States nailed that one personally. He announced that "the Supreme Court is fully abreast of its work" and he cited the figures to prove it.

Plan Denounced

The Senate Judiciary Committee, a majority of whose members were Democrats, denounced the plan as "a proposal that violates every sacred tradition of American democracy." The Congress rejected it. But time and mortality and 12 years in office have enabled Mr. Roosevelt to pack the courts with his New Deal appointees. The very preservation of our liberty demands that this practice be stopped—and that's another reason why it's time for a change.

Now, my opponent, whose veracity had to be corrected by the Chief Justice of the United States, is now talking in this campaign about "fraud" and "falsification." He implies that others have adopted his devious methods. Well, once again, he has asked for it. Here it is.

A few months ago, Mr. Roosevelt drew up a list of New Deal achievements for the benefit of the press. Almost the first achievement for which he took credit was the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation for insuring bank deposits. This is a matter that goes right to the heart of the honesty of this present Administration. The truth is the man who sponsored Federal insurance of bank deposits was Senator Arthur Vandenberg of Michigan, a Republican, and Mr. Roosevelt opposed and fought against it every step of the way.

Cites Record

Here is the record. Senator Vandenberg first introduced a bill for deposit insurance in December, 1932. Mr. Roosevelt had previously opposed the whole idea as "an impossible drain on the Federal treasury." Senator Vandenberg again proposed it as an amendment to the Banking Act of 1933. Mr. Roosevelt, on June 2, 1933, wrote Senator Carter Glass as follows:

"I must, therefore, again express to you my definite feeling that the Vandenberg amendment must be rejected in toto, even as revised, and again repeat, no modification of this amendment proposed so far will avoid a serious situation." But Congress passed the bill and now he claims credit.

I am glad to say other members of this Administration have acknowledged the truth. For example, the Chairman of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation wrote to Senator Vandenberg in 1934: "I consider you to be the father of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act."

Once again, we find that social progress is not the property of any one party or of any one man. Certainly it is not the property of the tired and worn out New Deal.

Yet, my opponent, who brazenly claims credit for what another man did, recklessly tosses about the words "falsification" and "false witness."

This is the same man who, when he ran for a second term, said: "My great ambition on Jan. 20, 1941, is to turn over this desk and chair in the White House to my successor."

This is the same man who, when he ran for a third term, said: "When that term is over there will be another President." And to make that doubly impressive he said to his neighbors on the evening before he cast his ballot in that election that this, and I quote, "is the last time, very obviously, that I will do this as a candidate for office." And now he's running for the fourth time. Is it any wonder that when the White House speaks the first question the people ask is not whether the news is good or bad, but "is it true?" Is it any wonder that the Christian Century, an outstanding religious publication read by thousands of God-fearing men and women in this country, has passed this sober judgment on the present Administration:

"From the very beginning, Mr. Roosevelt has used deception as a major political stratagem until today he has lost the moral confidence of the nation. Even in the ranks of those blocs which represent his followers his support rests not upon their confidence in his integrity but upon the cynical assurance that he will serve their interests because their votes are necessary to his maintenance in power."

"Brazen" Business

But deception is not the only political stratagem that this Administration has employed in the effort to perpetuate itself in power for 16 straight years. Listen to this brazen piece of business.

I have here a letter dated Oct. 16, 1944. It is written on the letterhead of the National Democratic Campaign Headquarters, Little Rock, Arkansas, and signed by H. L. McAlister and Sam J. Watkins, State finance directors.

It begins: "This is an invitation to you to join the One Thousand Club . . ."

"The idea of such a club," the letter continues, "originated at a recent conference at the White House between the President, Robert E. Hannegan, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, and Edwin W. Pauley, Treasurer of the Committee. At this meeting the President commented:

'I think it would be a good idea to have a list of 1,000 persons banded together from all over the United States to act as a liaison to see that facts relating to the public interest are presented factually to the President and members of Congress.'"

The letter explains the idea behind this plan of my opponent. This is what it says, and I quote:

Special Privilege

"Members of this organization undoubtedly will be granted special privilege and prestige by party leaders. These members will be called into conference from time to time to discuss matters of national importance and to assist in the formulation of Administration policies." Those are the words of the letter.

"To be eligible for membership in the One Thousand Club will require a contribution of $1,000 to the National Democratic Campaign Fund."

There, in crude unblushing words is the ultimate expression of New Deal politics by the theory of "who get what, when, and why." For $1,000 laid on the line to finance the fourth-term drive, this Administration boldly offers for sale "special privilege," including the special privilege of assisting "in the formulation of Administration policies."

And the sponsor of this idea is frankly stated in that letter to be the President himself. The man who holds the highest office within the gift of the American people at a conference in the White House sponsors an idea to sell "special privilege" and a voice "in the formulation of Administration policies" for $1,000 on the barrelhead. That's why it's time for a change.

Privilege Not for Sale

Let me make one thing clear right now. In the new Administration that takes office next Jan. 20 there will be no special privilege for sale to any one at any price. There will be no special privilege for individuals, groups, or sections of our people.

When that new administration takes office, every American will stand equal in the eyes of our Government. We will once again restore honesty and integrity to the White House so that its spoken word can be trusted.

In the years that lie ahead, the United States must give leadership to the world if we are to realize the aspiration of people everywhere for enduring peace.

How can we give that leadership when our own Government has lost the moral confidence of the nation? How can such an Administration give strong and effective representation to the interests of the American people anywhere? How can we hope to solve the massive social and economic problems that will confront us in the postwar years with an Administration which lacks even rudimentary honesty—an Administration which has forgotten that "the whole art of government consists in the art of being honest?"

Need Housecleaning

Let us resolve here and now to put an end to government by the cynical theory of "who gets what, when, and why." We need a housecleaning of the followers of that practice who have for 12 years infested our nation's capital.

We need then to create a responsible Cabinet, composed of the ablest men and women in the country. We need once more to make government responsive to the will of the people. We need men in Washington who believe in the people of America and in the unlimited future of this country. We need the kind of government in which there will be no place for deception or for special privilege. We need a government which believes and practices, in public and in private, the art of being honest.

With such a government, quarreling and bickering will come to an end and victory on every front will be speeded. With faith in our future, we can and will bring 10,000,000 heroes home promptly after victory—home to an America with jobs and opportunity for all.

St. Louis Reports 'Full Registration'

By the Associated Press

St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 26

Jesse W. Barrett, Chairman of the St. Louis Board of Election Commissioners, said yesterday that the voting population of St. Louis is "fully registered" and "if it were higher, it would invite suspicion."

A recent Associated Press survey showed St. Louis to be the only one of 13 cities over 500,000 population to show a decline from 1940 in the number of registered voters.

Mr. Barrett said that when an official canvass of the registration books is completed Oct. 28, he expects 375,000 voters to be registered and qualified. This figure is approximately 59,000 less than 1940, but Mr. Barrett estimated about 60,000 men and women eligible to register are now in the armed forces.

Mrs. Bricker Gets 'Teacher's Apple'

By the Associated Press

Dallas, Texas, Oct. 26

Mrs. John W. Bricker, wife of the Republican vice-presidential nominee and a former schoolteacher, received an apple yesterday from one of her former pupils.

Robert Q. Vance of Dallas, former resident of Urbana, Ohio, and Mrs. Vance were among those who greeted the Brickers here. Mrs. Bricker was Mr. Vance's chemistry teacher back in Urbana. Yesterday he unwrapped a shiny red apple, presented it to her.

"You were the prettiest teacher I ever had, and I've wanted to give you an apple for a long time," said Mr. Vance.

22 Years Overall

COOKEVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 26 (AP)—Twenty-two years as football coach at Tennessee Polytechnic Institute without missing a season is the record of P. V. (Putty) Overall.

His team plays Vanderbilt University's informal eleven here Saturday. Last week Tech in a "practice game" defeated the Oak Ridge Army service forces, 52-6.

Deception Charged in Claim Of Argentine Bar to Nazis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ASUNCION, Paraguay — Clandestine circulars of suppressed democratic organizations in Argentina claim that the pro-Nazi regime there has partially deceived the United Nations with its "categoric" declaration to London that it will not allow war criminals to transfer to that country or to have financial accounts there.

It is alleged in the underground newspapers—many of which have large circulation—that considerable numbers of Nazi refugees already have reached Argentine and are hidden in isolated Argentine army outposts under assumed names. Others are working in the arms factories organization, built under the military autarchical scheme, it is declared.

Neutral observers of long residence in Argentina, it is reported here, are inclined to give credence to the allegation that some Nazi representatives today are sheltering in Argentina, and point out that, until strict British searching began recently on Spanish ships in the South American trade, it must have been comparatively easy for a few to be smuggled on each voyage. The navicerts system includes close examination, but enforcement may be lax at times.

Germans "Escaped"

Many prominent German individuals, whose names are in American official files, already have "escaped" to Argentina and are believed to be organizing powerful cartels to insure immediate German participation in South America's postwar trade.

The Buenos Aires dictatorship made great play in its note to London of the "practical impossibility of crossing an ocean dominated and controlled by the navies of the United Nations." Passenger arrivals here stress the fact that, previously, the dictatorship itself more than a year ago announced "discovery" of German plots calling for landings of spies on the Argentine littoral by submarine. The Argentine press was compelled to print the "details" of this "discovery" to justify certain international measures, the idea being to prove that these latter were not the result of American pressure.

Guarantee Provoke's Smiles

Argentines themselves admit that it would be comparatively easy for thousands of Nazi officials to come into the country and be kept under cover in scores of remote frontier areas, from Misiones in the north to Patagonia in the south, wherever there are German-speaking settlements. On the other hand, it is asserted, the Army has no intention of hiding refugees; the arrangement with the Nazis would be to use these for Army and industrial expansion. Germans are said today to be on Army lists under assumed names.

As for the guarantee to London that "persons accused of war crimes . . . will not be permitted to deposit capital or acquire properties of any nature or class" in Argentina, this has provoked smiles on all sides in Buenos Aires, where most citizens know that many Nazis succeeded in transferring their money, or part of it, to Buenos Aires at least two years ago. The Central Bank has admitted, in print, that one billion dollars of European refugee money is clogging local financial machinery.

Although no small part of this "hot money" is neutral, representing the accounts of legitimate but trembling traders, it also is true that the greater part represents German loot or transfers to serve ulterior Nazi designs. Moreover, this money can easily and effectively take shelter in German firms under Argentine protection. Practically every important German firm has a branch in Argentina.

It is a safe deduction, it is pointed out here, that, as Argentina is the only American country which has refused to take restrictive action against German financial and trading firms, the "refugee" money is being used to the mutual advantage of the two countries. The Argentine militarists are intent on building up a modern war machine. The Germans want a safe base for research, experiment, and later, perhaps, for aggression. The underground newspapers in Buenos Aires and Allied observers are inclined to agree that much of the German money is being invested jointly with the Argentine military authorities.

The Farrell regime is stated to be furious regarding overseas skepticism of its "categoric" declaration on war criminals. It is noteworthy that it sent its assurances to London, where they have been accepted, although Lord Chancellor Simon has stated that "His Majesty's Government are continuing to use every means in their power to satisfy themselves that the guilty Nazis and their loot shall not be able to reach Argentina or any other destination outside Europe."

Army Cuts Food Waste Since Start of War

CHICAGO, Oct. 26 (AP)—Mary I. Barber, food consultant to the Secretary of War, here for the American Dietetic Association's 27th annual meeting, said, "Food waste in the Army has been cut down tremendously since the start of the war due to knowledge that has been acquired of the appetites and the likes and dislikes of the men."

Whereas wastage was about 20 per cent soon after Pearl Harbor, she declared, it has now been cut to between three and six per cent.

"This compares," she said, "with an estimated 15 per cent wastage of food in the civilian home."

New U. S. Superbattleships Are Mighty Floating Forts

By the Associated Press

The U. S. Navy permits publication today, for the first time, of some details of the actual operations of the great, 45,000-ton superbattleship Missouri, wartime addition to the United States' naval might.

Representing the Associated Press on the shakedown cruise—formal test of speed, fire power, maneuverability, and other performances of battle craft of this type—was Elton C. Fay.

The following account by Mr. Fay tells how the $100,000,000 Missouri plowed steadily as a house through seas that sent destroyers reeling; how it banged its 16-inch guns at targets beyond the horizon; how it raced along at speeds up to 30 knots—and came through these preliminaries to active warfare with no more damage than some broken china.

ABOARD THE U. S. S. MISSOURI. Delayed. (AP) — Here she is, massive and grim, one of the most powerfully gunned warships known to exist among the world's navies, ready to return to sea after her shakedown cruise.

She doesn't ride at anchor—"riding" is something for smaller ships—but stands as if part of the harbor bottom, ignoring the wind, swinging only to the strong run of the tide.

When this mighty American ship left her fitting-out dock, she displaced 45,000 tons of water. That was before fuel, ammunition and stores by the ton were poured aboard her. From the overhanging prow to the fantail is 880 feet, from the port to the starboard side amidships 108 feet.

The crews of a convoy inbound from an area where big warships are no rarity gape in amazement at her towering height, her ponderous hull, at the forest of guns, big and little, that sprout from every available foot of space. This ship can deliver her heaviest punch at something more than 20 miles, fired from the main batteries of nine 16-inch guns mounted in three-gun turrets, two forward and one aft.

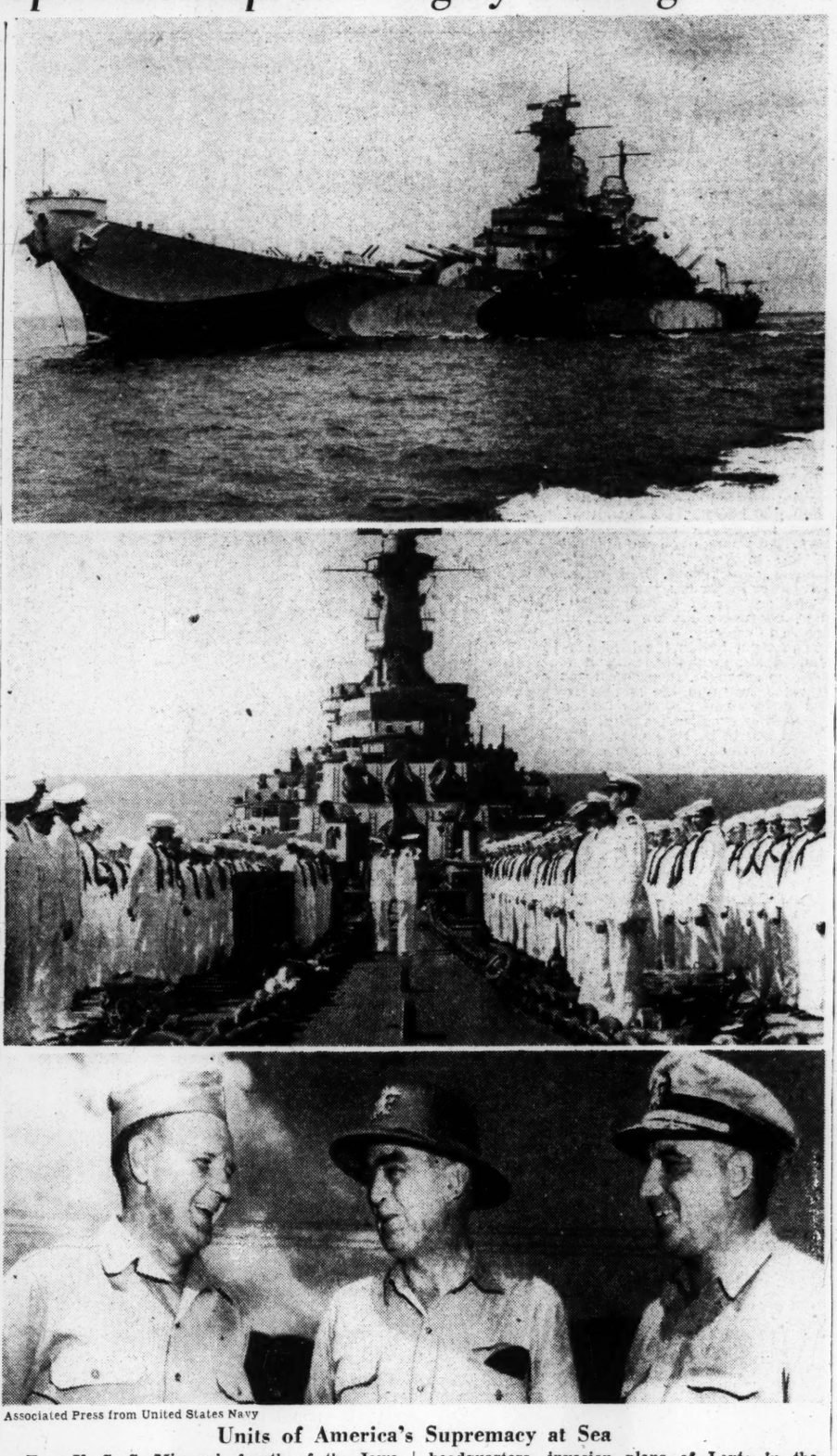
She can throw an overwhelming mass of metal and explosive from her other guns—20 five-inchers in twin mounts, a multitude of 40 millimeter Bofors and 20 millimeter Oerlikons. Every gun of her secondary batteries are high angle, intended to rake enemy planes out of the air as well as to deal with such things as attacking destroyers. But these guns and the great skin of armor are all to protect the 16-inchers, to make possible their movement into range of the target.

She has had her firing tests; her weapons have been fired singly, in salvo, in broadside. She will never undergo greater strain until and unless heavy caliber enemy shells drop on her. The officers, the crew, the specialists are going over her now, looking for damage from the concussion of the broadside. They appear satisfied. Word goes around that the loss discovered so far is confined to 30 chinaware soap dishes.

Why such a big battleship? The men who designed and built her and three sister ships identical except for a few less guns, make these points:

Except for solid ground, she is the most stable gun platform in the world. They found that out while watching the inclinometer during her firing tests in which the bubble barely moved off its center mark.

She can develop more speed. Deep in her hull are boilers and turbines under 600 pounds of steam pressure, each set an entity, capable of driving the ship although the others are damaged.



Associated Press from United States Navy

Units of America's Supremacy at Sea

Top: U. S. S. Missouri, fourth of the Iowa Class of Dreadnoughts, is of 45,000 tons displacement, is 880 feet long, 108 feet beam, with a main battery of nine 16-inch guns. She was built in the New York Navy Yard and launched Jan. 29, 1944. In middle: On another of the new dreadnoughts personnel inspection is held aboard the battleship Wisconsin. Bottom: At Seventh Fleet headquarters, invasion plans of Leyte in the Philippines was planned. Here key officers discuss the details. They are, left to right: Vice-Admiral T. S. Wilkinson, Third Fleet amphibious forces commander; Vice-Admiral T. C. Kinkaid, South west Pacific area Allied naval commander; Rear Admiral Daniel E. Barbey, Seventh Fleet amphibious commander.

50 Negro Sailors Face Possible Mutiny Penalty

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 26 (AP)—A court-martial board Oct. 25 brought in a "guilty" verdict for the 50 Negro sailors who refused to load ammunition following the Port Chicago disaster of last July, but whether the men must pay the penalty for mutiny or a lesser offense was not immediately determined.

Quartet of Admirals Helped in Leyte Coup

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WITH AMERICAN FORCES INVADING THE PHILIPPINES, Oct. 27—The successful landing of American forces on Leyte Island is a tribute to the skill of four outstanding Admirals — Admiral F. Halsey, Jr., Vice-Admiral Thomas C. Kinkaid, Rear Admiral Daniel E. Barbey, and Vice-Admiral Theodore S. Wilkinson.

All four are representative of the daring and imaginative naval commanders who have been largely responsible for the rapid comeback of the American Navy in the Pacific. And all four have been fighting amphibious warfare against the Japanese from the Aleutians to New Guinea so successfully that never once has one of their landings met with even a minor failure.

Admiral Halsey is in command of the Third Fleet, which is part of Admiral Chester W. Nimitz's central Pacific Command. Admiral Kinkaid is in charge of the Seventh Fleet which is included in Gen. Douglas MacArthur's southwest Pacific command. Admiral Barbey was in charge of the Seventh Fleet's amphibious forces which went ashore in northern Leyte just below Tacoblan. Admiral Wilkinson, one of Admiral Halsey's deputies, directed landing operations on the southern Leyte beaches.

Halsey's Record

It was Admiral Halsey who was entrusted with the first landing of American troops on enemy-occupied soil when he took over from Vice-Admiral Robert L. Hormley and directed operation of the first Marine division which swept ashore at Lunga Beach, Guadalcanal, Aug. 7, 1942, 26 months ago. Before that Admiral Halsey commanded naval task forces which struck heavy blows at enemy bases, despite the fact that the American Pacific Fleet at that time was hardly fit to fight even a minor engagement.

After Guadalcanal Admiral Halsey developed a technique of amphibious warfare which surpassed anything the Japanese had accomplished, and working with minimum supplies, ships, and men broke the enemy hold on the Solomons.

When the Solomons' task was finished, Admiral Halsey went back to his first love—a sea command. Assuming command on Admiral Nimitz's Third Fleet, including the now famous Task Force 38, Admiral Halsey was responsible for the blow which broke the back of enemy defenses in the Philippines during a series of spectacular carrier plane raids during September of this year.

Kinkaid's Record

While Admiral Halsey was pushing the enemy out of the Solomons Admiral Kinkaid was doing the same job in the Aleutians, overcoming terrific obstacles of north Pacific weather.

Before moving to the Aleutians theater Admiral Kinkaid was commander of a carrier task force aboard the famous carrier Enterprise which thwarted the Japanese attempt to seize Midway and also took part in all of the major naval engagements which marked the struggle to hold the American beachhead on Guadalcanal.

Like Admiral Halsey, Admiral Kinkaid has studiously avoided publicity and is a cool, calculating field commander, reckoning war at the Navy's usual 30-knot pace.

Under Admiral Kinkaid is Admiral Barbey as commander of the Seventh Fleet's amphibious section which has put American troops ashore in 15 landings in the Southwest Pacific theater from Woodlark Island in June, 1943, to Morotai, last month.

Admiral Barbey's conception of amphibious warfare in the Pacific is summed up in his statement that the "Navy can put a force ashore anywhere in the Pacific."

Admiral Barbey "cut his teeth" on amphibious warfare as Chief of Staff to Rear Admiral Randall Jacobs' amphibious section of the Atlantic Fleet. He later became amphibious warfare chief under Admiral Ernest J. King.

Wilkinson's Record

Admiral Wilkinson arrived on the Pacific scene early last year as Deputy Commander of the Southwest Pacific under Admiral Halsey. When Rear Admiral Richmond Kelley Turner stepped out of the amphibious warfare command in the Solomons during the New Georgia campaign Admiral Wilkinson stepped aboard and planned and directed the landing of Admiral Halsey's forces on Vella Lavella, Treasury Island, Bougainville, and the Green and Emirau Islands, the latter of which completed the encirclement of Rabaul.

Admiral Wilkinson's concept of fighting the Japanese is, "I am not in the market to exchange one American soldier for even a dozen Japanese if it is possibly avoidable." His amphibious landings are therefore characterized by his classic description, "Hit 'em where they ain't."

Order Directs Navy To Operate Plants Making War Goods

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25 (AP) — In the first action of its kind, President Roosevelt today directed the Navy to take over the Lord Manufacturing Company's Erie, Pa., plant because of its alleged refusal to abide by a Government order fixing prices for the aircraft parts and other unspecified war materials it turns out.

An executive order issued from the White House, said the conduct of the company has interfered with the "production and supply of aircraft parts and other essential war materials." It directed Navy Secretary James V. Forrestal to take over and operate the plant to the extent deemed necessary to continue war production.

The order said the Secretaries of War and Navy issued an order fixing fair and reasonable prices for products of the Lord Manufacturing Company Sept. 23.

"The Lord Manufacturing Company," it added, "has changed the terms and conditions and sale of the said war materials in such a way as to increase the return to the said company above the prices fixed in the said order."

At Erie, Rear Admiral Harold G. Bowan and a staff of seven took possession of the plant and orders were issued saying operations would continue under Navy management.

Thomas Lord, Vice-President, conferred with company officials and was expected to meet later with Admiral Bowan. The plant, which produces aircraft parts and other essential war materials, employs about 2,700.

When Will War End? Eisenhower in 'Fog'

LONDON, Oct. 26 (AP)—Trying to figure when the war will end? Well, here's how Gen. Dwight A. Eisenhower looks at it, on the authority of Representative Robert Hale (R) of Maine, who visited the supreme commander in France:

"War is like pushing a heavily-loaded wagon up a steep hill in a fog and never knowing when you are going to reach the top. So you have to push all the time."

'War of Foodstuffs' in Japan Affects Home-Front Morale

By Selden Menefee

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Growing food shortages in Japan may cause a crisis on the home front in the coming winter, judging from Japanese domestic radiocasts made available by the Office of War Information in Washington.

While there is no indication that even a complete blockade of the Japanese home islands would force Japan out of the war, there is a definite possibility that its war effort may be impaired by malnutrition and resulting dissatisfaction, especially in the industrial cities.

No less an authority than Shoichi Nishimura, Director of the Agricultural Administration, stated early this month that "The decisive war period has arrived now for our war of foodstuffs." He blamed the food difficulties on flood damage to rice-growing areas in Hokuriku and Tohoku, and drought in western Japan; shortages of manpower, fertilizers and livestock; and the cutting off of rice imports by Allied inroads on Japanese shipping.

Another domestic commentary, on Oct. 12, said that "Is there anything good to eat?" had become a common phrase in Tokyo. It quoted an old Japanese saying, "Say nothing and the stomach seems filled," but added that this was no solution since it meant only that the stomach would be filled with "complaints and dissatisfactions."

Distribution of Flour

Stores of canned goods set aside for use in case of air raids on Tokyo were recently tapped when "the city of Osaka suffered an acute shortage of vegetables last month." This was followed by a special distribution of flour which had "a tremendously good effect on the people," said Tokyo.

Yenan radio in China reports that shortages are so acute that "mixed grain restaurants" were widely established in Tokyo last spring to supply people with rice mixed with vegetables and other grains. Articles in Japanese publications stated that this kind of food would give the feeling of a "full stomach," but nutrition specialist Zawa Sakara wrote in the periodical Kaizo last May that "This kind of full stomach is only temporary because what is added is not nutrition but fat."

Domei, the Japanese news agency, admits that the child and infant mortality rates have increased because of the food shortage. Last year the mortality rate of children aged 1 to 5 rose 13 per cent. Causes cited included "mothers with no milk, lack of nutrition, and inadequate hygienic equipment."

Yenan radio quotes a Japanese war prisoner as saying that rice now constitutes only half of the rationed food, the rest being soy beans and other staples. He said that a day's ration is only enough for one meal, and therefore the people buy flour and synthetic foods on the "black market" at prices many times the normal figure. Persons who cannot afford to do this go hungry, and since wages remain stationary, factory and white collar workers are hard hit.

Common Grasses Used

Numerous radiocasts recently have given instructions for utilizing common grasses, the tender young leaves of certain plants and trees, and seaweed for cooking. Seaweed has long been a staple article of diet, but the use of dried and pulverized reeds and grasses in making bread is apparently relatively new.

The Japanese fishing fleet is handicapped not only by the closing in of American sea power but also by a shortage of oil for operating the long-range vessels. Many of them have reverted to sails, which fact has slowed down production.

A Domei dispatch from Hokkaido, the northernmost island of Japan proper, reports that increased killing of seals is expected to supply 826,000 pounds of seal meat this year. Previously seal meat had been little used.

Food shortages in Tokyo and other large cities have led to Government promises that prices will be revised (upward) to permit some allowance for freight charges to the cities. Distribution of vegetables every other day and of fish every fourth day is also promised.

Other steps taken to alleviate the rice shortage include a drive to increase the planting of wheat in the uplands and of vegetables in the cities; and increased distribution of sweet potatoes, production of which is supposed to have increased 20 per cent over last year.

The Government has also called for intensification of farm colonization in Manchuria and North China, and is subsidizing increased production of food and land improvement in Japan proper.

Agricultural Administrator Nishimura has announced that the Government would distribute to Japanese farmers this year 70,000 oxen, 10,000 horses and 7,000,000 chickens, to stimulate production of both food and fertilizer. He did not state where the livestock would come from.

A "Vacant Lots Utilization Program" is aimed at encouraging the planting of land along the railroads and highways in soy beans, sweet potatoes, and pumpkins. To encourage this drive pumpkins have even been planted on Emperor Hirohito's palace grounds.

But despite all these steps, it is estimated by OWI that the average Japanese worker gets 200 less calories of food than he did before the war. If further cuts are made in the Japanese diet, even the most frugal Japanese will have trouble maintaining his production and his enthusiasm for the war.

Movies Influence War— 'Brass Hats' Turn Cheek

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26 (AP)—Movie producer Gene Markey, now a Navy captain, says pictures have assumed a major importance in this war and if you doubt it:

"You should see how quickly the admirals and generals have learned which side of the face to turn to the camera."

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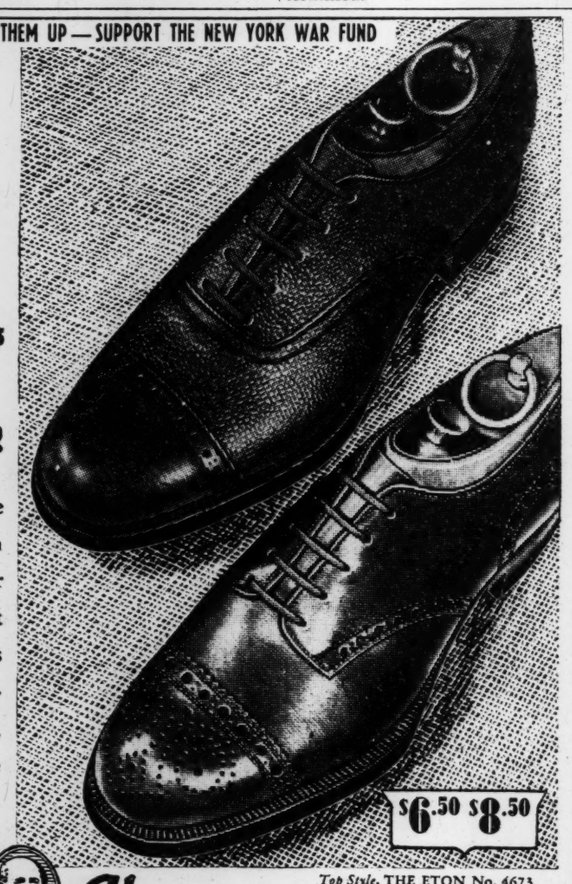

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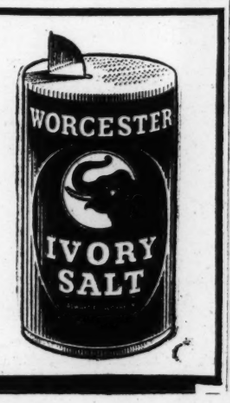

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Pictures to Accompany A Kit-Bag

"WHIR! WHIR!" A half-dozen sewing-machines are moving at once in the big, high-ceilinged room where twenty women sit at work. There is a buzz of talk, too, and often a laugh as someone relates the amusing pranks of her grandchildren. Mrs. Nelson, the big, motherly-looking, white-haired woman at the end of the long table, is in charge and every kit-bag we make has to pass her inspection. Which means that they must be perfect. She hums a little tune as she deftly pushes the draw-strings through her bag.

"There, that makes four hundred we've done this summer," she says proudly. "But we've got four hundred more to do before the end of the year."

I glance over at the big pile of khaki kit-bags on the old marble-topped dresser. I wish I could send some pictures in those bags. I don't know whether those labels, sewed on the inside of the waist-band, will mean anything to some boys in far-off places who will put on the aprons. The label just says: "Red Cross, Addison County, Vt."

* * *

If ever the soldier who'll use the kit-bag had climbed up on Chipman's Hill behind our town, he'd remember Addison County. There it is—the whole valley spread out in the sunshine, orchards and wheat-fields, green pastures and woods, little towns pushing their church steeples up above the green trees. A creek, bright in the sunlight, meanders through the valley; and a train puffs along the tracks, the smoke from its toy engine sullying momentarily the blue sky. Maybe there are soldiers on that train, going away from home for the first time. The valley is ringed round with mountains; the Green Mountains, dark and green, are close by our town, the Adirondacks in the distance beyond Lake Champlain—the Delectable Mountains, I call them.

Our town is old as towns go in this country. A brass plate above the gracious doorway of this Colonial house where we go to sew bears the date 1789. When this house was built, there was no railroad or telephone or telegraph; people had to travel in lumbering stage-coaches over bad roads, twenty-five hours across to Troy. There was no plumbing anywhere in town then, no electric lights, no sewing-machines. The house across the street was built in 1822, when James Monroe was President. He signed his celebrated Monroe Doctrine with a quill pen, because steel pens hadn't been invented; and he sprinkled it with sand to dry it.

* * *

The little park, across the street from where we sit sewing, has a nice soldiers' monument; for our town, though small, has sent soldiers to all the wars. There are a score of names engraved on the monument, names of men who fought in the Revolution. When those first soldiers marched off with their long Kentucky rifles over their shoulders, a child beating on an enormous drum at their head, the women must have stood on the bridge across the tumbling creek and watched them go up the dusty road that led to York State. Our town was flourishing even then. There was a big marble quarry down along the creek; the steps and walks of most of our houses are made from the marble that had already been quarried. There were shops along tree-shaded Main Street, shops where men could buy hats made of beaver or otter; buy powder and shot for their fowling-pieces, and fashionable harnesses. There was a blacksmith who made nails as well as horse-shoes, a milliner who carried fashionable bonnets, and a grocery shop that had coffee and hyson teas, chocolate and raisins. There was a dyer who would dye yarn indigo blue for the women and a carding-machine for carding wool. The little shop that sold sperm oil and candles called itself the "Depot of Light."

* * *

The town never grew big, as they used to dream that it would. Tucked into a valley, ringed round by mountains, snowed under ten feet of snow most of the winter, it's a quiet enough little place. A few new houses were built in the elegant 'seventies, but somehow we don't like their looks today—great sprawling places with lots of bay windows and fret-work and iron fences around the yard.

The college, founded in 1800, still goes on; it has a quiet old campus with granite and marble buildings covered with ivy, mighty elms under which the students sit to study. Up there, they teach boys and girls how the present has grown out of the past and how the future is surely growing out of the present. About four hundred V-12 boys of the Navy are there now, so we hear martial music on the green and the sound of the bugle on the clear morning air.

* * *

Nearly all the women making these kit-bags are elderly. In fact, the older people seem to predominate in the town. They've come down off their comfortable shelves and gone to work with vigor and good will. Most of them have sons or grandsons in this war, scattered all over the world. The women are always bragging about our boys. Sometimes one of the women brings a letter and reads bits of it to us. We stop the machines long enough to listen, and afterwards our needles fly faster than ever.

* * *

"Funny, I never even knew there was a place called Guam till lately," Mrs. M. will say musingly. And someone usually says: "What those poor boys are going through! And we even complain of the weather!"

We don't feel as provincial as we did before the war. Those letters from London and Rome, from Normandy and Guam, have taken us up on a bigger hill than Chipman. From up there, we can see the whole world rolled out and we can pick out places all over it where someone we know and love is "sweating it out," as they say, till the war's over. We think about those kit-bags going out over far roads, across the tossing blue oceans, finding our boys. Maybe one of them will see that label sewed in and smile to himself.

"Addison County, Vt.," he'll say. "Wonder what sort of place that is." We want that soldier to know that we women in "Addison County, Vt." are sewing more than stitches into those bags; we're sewing thanks for his grit and courage into every seam. We're tucking some hopes, too, down into the bag; hopes that he will come back to America before long, feeling that his country is worth all he did for it.

INES MACAULAY

By Courtesy of the Fogg Art Museum, Harvard University, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN OLD FRENCH DRAWING OF THE GRAPE HARVEST

THE GRAPE HARVEST is an important annual event in the town of Mâcon, which lies in east-central France. The townsfolk, young and old, gather to collect the ripened grapes in the vineyards. An anonymous French artist of the Burgundian School made a series of drawings of harvest scenes, observing less the arduousness of the labor than the attendant picturesqueness of the event.

"In proportion"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHEN A MAN is spoken of as a genius he is being accorded a very high rating by his fellow men. He is credited with having rare ability, and with vast attainment in some field of endeavor. Yet a modernized version of a saying by Thomas Carlyle maintains that "genius is an infinite capacity for taking pains." Would this not imply that any great accomplishment is in proportion to one's endeavor, and that everyone is a potential genius, possessing unlimited ability which only waits to be used?

The usual evidence of genius is outstanding ability in some field of human endeavor, some art or science. But there is one Science which transcends all others in importance, the mastery of which must sooner or later be demonstrated by everyone. It is that Science in which the knowledge of God and His spiritual creation is understandably revealed for all to practice, and which has been denominated Christian Science by its Discoverer and Founder, Mary Baker Eddy. In her book, "Rudimental Divine Science" (p. 1), she defines Christian Science "as the law of God, the law of good, interpreting and demonstrating the divine Principle and rule of universal harmony." In the textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," she says (p. 507), "This divine Principle of all expresses Science and art throughout His creation, and the immortality of man and the universe."

* * *

Nearly two thousand years ago there lived the greatest spiritual genius recorded in history. Jesus the Christ demonstrated for himself, and by his example for all mankind, Christian Science. The account of his earthly experience is replete with illustrations of results in proportion to the effort he made to know more about God. At the age of twelve, he conversed about God on equal terms with the learned men of his country, and during the three years of his ministry, beginning at the age of thirty, he displayed a knowledge of God and the Scriptures unapproached by the ecclesiastical scholars. He healed all manner of sickness and lack and raised the dead. He raised his own body from the grave.

All these accomplishments, or demonstrations, by Christ Jesus were possible through his knowledge of God and his constant, undeviating obedience to the laws of God, the laws of divine Principle, the laws of Life. A jurist of his time once asked him how eternal life was to be obtained. Jesus asked him (Luke 10:26), "What is written in the law? how readest thou?" The lawyer answered, "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy strength, and with all thy mind; and thy neighbour as thyself." Jesus approved this answer, saying, "This do, and thou shalt live." Again it is evident that the result will be in proportion to the effort. Through his great spirituality Jesus attained his objective in a remarkably short time, but let no one of lesser spirituality be discouraged. Greater effort to love God supremely, with all the heart and soul and strength and mind, will be proportionably rewarded.

* * *

It is the constant individual effort that counts. Sincerity, diligence, and persistence bring wonderful results. A man of mature years recalls an experience when a boy in his teens. One summer during school vacation he worked in a machine shop. His job was to operate a light drill press, drilling holes in small castings. When he began the job, the machine was literally buried in a pile of these castings, and the boy found himself filled with the desire to see a clear floor around his machine. The prospect looked hopeless, for every day more castings were added to the pile. But he decided to try to accomplish the desired result, and he worked steadily and as rapidly as accuracy would permit, taking one casting at a time. Soon the pile diminished and before the summer ended, the floor was cleared. The result was in proportion to the effort made and the persistence with which the work was done. So it is in clearing our thinking of negative, material habits of thought and establishing an understanding of God's law. "Precept must be upon precept, precept upon precept; line upon line, line upon line; here a little, and there a little," as the Bible says (Isaiah 28:10).

The example of Christ Jesus and his accomplishments through understanding God are fully set forth in the Bible. The way to pattern after his example is fully set forth in the writings of Mrs. Eddy. Unremitting and diligent study of these books brings sure reward both in spiritual growth and in happier human experience. We read in Science and Health (p. 258), "The human capacities are enlarged and perfected in proportion as humanity gains the true conception of man and God."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

„Im Verhältnis"

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

SPRICHT MAN von einem Mann als Genie, so wird er von seinen Mitmenschen sehr hoch eingeschätzt. Es wird ihm außergewöhnliche Fähigkeit und mächtiges Vollbringen auf einem gewissen Gebiet des Strebens zugeschrieben. Doch eine modernisierte Auslegung einer Erklärung von Thomas Carlyle behauptet, daß „Genie die unendliche Fähigkeit ist, sich Mühe zu geben". Bedeutet dies nicht, daß jedes große Vollbringen im Verhältnis zu der darauf verwendeten Bemühung steht, und daß jedermann im Grunde genommen ein Genie ist, da er unbegrenzte Fähigkeit besitzt, die nur der Anwendung harrt?

Das gewöhnliche Kennzeichen eines Genies ist hervorragende Fähigkeit auf einem Gebiet menschlichen Strebens, in Kunst oder Wissenschaft. Aber es gibt eine Wissenschaft, die alle anderen an Wichtigkeit überragt, und deren Meisterschaft jedermann früher oder später beweisen muß. Es ist die Wissenschaft, in der die Erkenntnis Gottes und Seiner geistigen Schöpfung so verständlich enthüllt ist, daß alle sie anwenden können, und die von Mary Baker Eddy, ihrer Entdeckerin und Gründerin, Christliche Wissenschaft genannt worden ist. In ihrem Buch „Anfangsgründe der göttlichen Wissenschaft" (S. 1) erklärt sie die Christliche Wissenschaft „als das Gesetz Gottes, das Gesetz des Guten, das das göttliche Prinzip und die göttliche Regel der allumfassenden Harmonie auslegt und beweist". Im Lehrbuch „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" schreibt sie (S. 507): „Dieses göttliche Prinzip aller Dinge bringt durch Gottes ganze Schöpfung hindurch Wissenschaft und Kunst, sowie die Unsterblichkeit des Menschen und des Weltalls zum Ausdruck".

* * *

Vor nahezu zweitausend Jahren lebte das in der Geschichte verzeichnete größte geistige Genie, Jesus der Christus bewies für sich und durch sein Beispiel für die ganze Menschheit die Christliche Wissenschaft. Die Geschichte seiner irdischen Erfahrung enthält viele Veranschaulichungen von Ergebnissen, die seinem Streben, Gott besser zu erkennen, entsprachen. Im Alter von 12 Jahren unterhielt er sich wie ein Ebenbürtiger mit den Gelehrten seines Vaterlandes über Gott, und während seines dreijährigen Wirkens, das er im Alter von 30 Jahren begann, legte er eine Kenntnis Gottes und der Heiligen Schrift an den Tag, die die Schriftgelehrten nicht annähernd besaßen. Er heilte allerlei Krankheit und Mangel und weckte die Toten auf. Er brachte seinen eigenen Leib aus dem Grabe hervor.

Alle diese von Christus Jesus vollbrachten Werke oder Beweise waren durch seine Kenntnis Gottes und seine beständige, unbeirrte Befolgung der Gesetze Gottes, der Gesetze des göttlichen Prinzips, der Gesetze des Lebens, möglich. Ein Schriftgelehrter der damaligen Zeit fragte ihn einmal, wie das ewige Leben zu erlangen sei. Jesus fragte ihn (Luk. 10, 26): „Wie steht im Gesetz geschrieben? Wie liesest du?" Der Schriftgelehrte antwortete: „Du sollst Gott, deinen Herrn, lieben von ganzem Herzen, von ganzer Seele, von allen Kräften und von ganzem Gemüte, und deinen Nächsten wie dich selbst". Jesus lobte diese Antwort und sagte: „Tue das, so wirst du leben". Wiederum sehen wir, daß das Ergebnis im Verhältnis zur Bemühung steht. Durch seine große Geistigkeit erreichte Jesus sein Ziel in auffallend kurzer Zeit; aber es braucht niemand, der weniger geistig ist, entmutigt zu sein. Das größere Bemühen, Gott über alles, von ganzem Herzen und von ganzer Seele, von allen Kräften und von ganzem Gemüte zu lieben, wird entsprechend belohnt werden.

* * *

Das beständige Bemühen des einzelnen ist maßgebend. Aufrichtigkeit, Fleiß und Beharrlichkeit bringen herrliche Ergebnisse. Ein Mann in gereiften Jahren erinnert sich einer Erfahrung, die er in seiner Jugendzeit gemacht hatte. Eines Sommers arbeitete er während der Schulferien in einer Maschinenwerkstatt, wo er an einer leichten Bohrmaschine Löcher in kleine Gußstücke zu bohren hatte. Als er die Arbeit begann, war die Maschine buchstäblich in einem Haufen solcher Gußstücke begraben, und der Jüngling wünschte nichts aufrichtiger, als mit diesem Haufen aufzuräumen. Der Ausblick schien hoffnungslos; denn jeden Tag wurden dem Haufen weitere Gußstücke hinzugefügt. Aber er beschloß zu versuchen, das gewünschte Ergebnis zu erreichen, und er arbeitete anhaltend und so schnell, wie die Genauigkeit es zuließ, an einem Gußstück nach dem andern. Bald wurde der Haufen kleiner, und ehe der Sommer vorüber war, hatte er damit aufgeräumt. Das Ergebnis stand im Verhältnis zu der gemachten Anstrengung und der Beharrlichkeit, mit der die Arbeit getan wurde. Dies ist auch der Fall, wenn wir unser Denken von negativen, materiellen Denkgewohnheiten klären und Gottes Gesetz verstehen lernen. „Gebeut hin, gebeut her; gebeut hin, gebeut her; harre hier, harre da; hier ein wenig, da ein wenig!", lesen wir in der Bibel (Jes. 28, 10).

Das Beispiel Christi Jesu und seine Vollbringungen durch sein Verständnis Gottes sind in der Bibel vollständig dargelegt. Wie man seinem Beispiel nacheifern kann, ist in Mrs. Eddys Schriften vollständig dargelegt. Das unablässige und fleißige Ergründen dieser Bücher bringt sicheren Lohn in geistigem Wachstum und in glücklicherer menschlicher Erfahrung. Wir lesen in Wissenschaft und Gesundheit (S. 258): „Die menschlichen Fähigkeiten erweitern und vervollkommnen sich in dem Verhältnis, wie die Menschheit den wahren Begriff vom Menschen und von Gott gewinnt".

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die Christlich-Wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society), Boston, Massachusetts, V. S. A.

The Stubble Field

Pimpernel and poppy, chicory and thrift,
Campion and convolvulus, yellow mustard lift
Their blue and gold and scarlet heads
now that the fields are bare
To the thistle and the scabious
and every common tare.

Now that summer's riches are piled, a golden yield
Ripening in the granaries, only the stubble field
Caressed with delicate sunlight, reveals a hidden store
Of life and light and color that gleams along the shore.

Pimpernel and poppy, chicory and thrift,
Campion and convolvulus, yellow mustard lift
Their blue and gold and scarlet heads
now that the fields are bare
To the thistle and the scabious
and every common tare.

JOAN WARBURY

Advice From the British Museum

FIFTEEN YEARS before the new Reading Room was built, John Ruskin of Twenty-nine Denmark Hill, Camberwell, was granted a life ticket for the Reading Room. He was a student, one of many and apparently unimportant. One of the criteria of a reader's importance is the number of books he has had published. Ruskin had not written any; he had contributed only some articles to periodicals and these do not count, for they would not appear in the catalogue under his name. But this fragile-looking young man of twenty-three with a crop of sand-coloured, rough hair, an oval face, aquiline nose, protruding lower lip and blue eyes, set off by an Oxford blue stock, knew how to study and how to read. . . . He was a fortunate young man. . . . His father had read aloud the best books to him and this, together with his daily reading of the Bible with his mother, had given him a sense of style and language. He had been fed on the thoughts of the great; fired by their example, he would follow in their steps. He had been qualifying for a literary career from the age of five, when this precociously developed child could already be called a bookworm. He did not lack encouragement; his rich parents paid him for literary labours at fixed rates which many a museum hack would have coveted: one shilling for a page of Homer, a penny for twenty lines of original composition, and four pence for an article on mineralogy. The young copyist always had work on hand; the young author was continually writing original compositions which were usually so ambitious in conception that they had often to be abandoned. Nevertheless, each year his parents received some literary labour as a birthday gift. The only quality his parents had not attempted to encourage appears to be a sense of humour. . . .

In 1857, the readers, including John Ruskin, were transferred from the old to the new Reading Rooms. He was then thirty-eight and since the appearance of his first book had continued to propound his theories. The first volume of "Modern Painters," was succeeded by a second, a third, a fourth, and a fifth, the last, which appeared in 1860.

"It was done," he says, "as quietly and methodically as a piece of tapestry. I knew exactly what I had got to say, put the words firmly in their place like so many stitches, hemmed the edges of the chapters round with what seemed to me graceful flourishes, touched them finally with my cunningest points of colour and read the work to Papa and Mamma at breakfast next morning as a girl shows her sampler." . . .

There are contradictions in us all. A surprising one lay in Ruskin, Ruskin the aesthete, the artist, the reader and author of books carefully published and produced on costly paper. He said that books were made "for use and not for curiosities." Certainly books should be for use, but the way in which he used them is startling. . . . His biographer tells us that when books did not fit his shelves, he had not the slightest compunction in chopping them about—not the shelves, but the actual books. He was no kinder to manuscripts. He would take to pieces precious illuminated manuscripts, frame certain sheets and give others away, scattering them about at random. It seems a utilitarian creed taken too far. I cannot reconcile the supposedly gentle Ruskin with such vandalism.

Nevertheless, although he is silent about the care of books, he has sent many a reader to the Reading Room with the best advice on how to develop into a real reader:

"You might," he said in "Sesame and Lilies," "read all the books in the British Museum (if you could live long enough) and remain an utterly illiterate, uneducated person, but if you read ten pages of a good book, letter by letter—that is to say with real accuracy—you are forevermore in some measure an educated person." — From "For Readers Only," by J. PENN. (New York: Dutton. 1937.)

The Year's at the Fall

The morning is gray
And little waves quiver
Under wet wind
Brushing the river.

The frost is coming.
His knife's in the air;
The willow tree loosens
The green of her hair.

The ivy is red
On garden wall;
The maple lights lanterns
For year's at the fall.

MERAB EBERLE

A London Dependent Upon Candles

WALTER BESANT, whose *London in the Eighteenth Century* is an inexhaustible reservoir of information concerning the period, has described how it was indoors when London depended upon candles for its light before the introduction of gas in 1807.

"The poor man's evenings were spent around the fire without other light or else faintly illuminated by a single tallow candle. The rich man had to spend immense sums in lighting his house with wax candles. The churches were dimly lit with candles, the pulpit had four which the sexton snuffed from time to time; the long pews had a candle at each end which also wanted snuffing. The cook had to hold the candle in one hand while she cooked with the other. The best lighted street was provided with no more than a feeble glimmer at intervals; the shops showed one or two candles in the window and one or two on the counter; at the taverns they placed a candle on every table; at the clubs, two candles on every table. The real terror of the winter was not the cold so much as the long hours of darkness. All this was changed by the discovery of gas." — From "Charles Lamb and His Friends," by WILL D. HOWE. (Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill.)

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Today's Closing Quotations on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	900,000
Previous day's sales	638,225
1944 volume to date	210,463,567
1943 volume to date	237,476,034

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
ACF-Brill Motor	10	8¾	8½	8½	— ¼
Acme Steel 3	4	62	61	62	—1
Adams Exp .15e	28	12⅛	12	12	— ⅛
Adams-Millis1¼e	2	31¾	31⅝	31¾	+ ⅛
Addressog-Mult 1	1	24¼	24¼	24¼	+ ¼
Air Reduction 1a	15	39½	39	39	— ⅝
Alaska Juneau	18	6¼	6⅛	6¼	
Alb&Susq7.55e †	40	162	161	161	—3
Alleghany Corp	5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
Allegheny pf	27	28¾	28½	28⅜	— ⅛
Alleg L Stl 1.05e	15	28⅛	27⅞	27⅞	— ¾
Allen Indust ¾g	7	14¾	14¾	14¾	
Al Chem & Dye 6	2	149	148½	148½	—1½
Allied Mills 3e	4	31¼	30⅞	30⅞	— ⅛
Allied Strs 1	12	20¼	20	20⅛	— ⅛
Allis Ch Mfg ¾e	14	36	35¾	35¾	
Allis-Ch Mfg pf 4	3	113	113	113	+ ¼
Alpha P Cem ¾e	3	21½	21½	21½	— ⅛
Amal Leather	6	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
Am Ag Ch D 1.20a	5	27¾	27¾	27¾	— ¼
Am Airlines 1½g	14	82	80½	81	— ¾
Am Bank Note .80	2	20¾	20½	20½	
Am Bank N pf3	†100	67	67	67	+ ¾
Am Bosch 1e	*10	16	15½	15½	— ½
Am BrakeSh 1.15e	15	45¼	44¾	44¾	— ½
Am Cable & Rad	48	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	— ¼
Am Can pf 7	† 1	180½	180½	180½	—1¼
Am Car & F 2½e	18	39	37¾	38½	— ⅜
Am C & F pf 5¼e	4	88⅜	88	88	— ⅞
Am Chain & C 2	8	26⅝	26¼	26¼	
Am Ch&Cbl pf5	† 40	109½	107¼	107¼	—3¼
Am Chicle 4a	90	127	127	127	+ ¼
Am Colortype .60	3	12⅞	12¾	12¾	— ⅝
Am Crystal Sugar	8	17⅞	17¾	17¾	+ ¼
Am Distil	51	27¼	26¾	26¾	+ ¾
Am European ¼e	7	10	9⅞	10	
Am Export L 2	3	26½	26⅜	26⅜	— ⅛
Am & For Pow	32	3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅛
Am&FPS7pf5¼ak	4	95½	94½	94½	— ¾
Am & F P 2 pf	26	19¼	18¾	18⅞	— ½
Am Hide & Leath	3	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
Am Home Pr 2.40	1	74¾	74¾	74¾	— ¼
Am Ice	6	6¾	6½	6½	— ⅛
Am Ice pf 3e	3	75	73	73	+1
Am Internat .20e	6	8⅛	8	8	— ⅛
Am Invest III .60	4	8⅛	8	8	— ½
Am Locomo ¾e	56	21¾	20¼	20⅝	— ⅝
Am Locom pf 7	2	101	101	101	+ ¼
Am M&Fdy .80	11	16⅛	15¾	15¾	
Am M&Met ¾e	4	12	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅜
Am Metal ¾e	1	5	5	5	
Am NewsCo1.80	† 120	27¼	26½	27¼	+1
Am Pow & Lt	7	2⅞	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
Am P&L $6 pf	19	53¾	53	53½	— ⅜
Am P&L $5 pf	9	47⅛	46½	46⅝	— ¾
Am Rad&StS .30e	58	12	11¾	11¾	— ¼
Am R Milli .60e	13	14¾	14½	14½	— ⅜
Am RM pf 4½	† 50	73½	72½	73½	+ ⅜
Am Seating	3	15¾	15¾	15¾	— ¼
Am Sh Bldg 3e	†150	30¾	30⅜	30⅜	— ⅜
Am Smelt & R 2	9	40¼	39¾	39¾	— ⅜
Am Smelt&R pf7†	40	159¼	158½	159¼	+1
Am Snuff 2.40	1	43½	43½	43½	— ⅜
Am Stl Fdrs 2	23	25¼	25	25	— ¼
Am Sug Ref 2e	16	48	48¾	48¾	+ ¾
Am Stove 1.20	1	23¼	23¼	23¼	
Am Sum Tob 1¼e	2	29⅝	28⅝	28⅝	+ ⅛
Am Tel & Tel 9	16	163⅝	1 31¼	153⅝	+ ¼
Am Tobacco 3a	2	67½	67¼	67½	+ ¼
Am Tob B 3a	10	68	67¾	67¾	— ¼
Am Tob pf 6	†270	144	143¾	143¾	
Am Type Fdrs ½e	7	11¾	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
Am Viscose 2	6	45¼	45	45	— ⅛
Am Wat Wks	32	8¾	8⅜	8½	
Am W & W 1 pf 6	1	97¾	97¾	97¾	
Am Woolen	13	8	7⅞	8	
Am Wool pf 8k	7	90¼	88⅝	88⅝	—1⅞
Am Zinc L & S	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
Anaconda Cop1½e	41	27	26⅝	26¾	— ⅛
AnchorH-Gl pf5	† 30	115	115	115	
Anac W&C ¾ae	†100	10	10	10	— ¼
APW Paper	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	
Arch-Dan M 2e	3	54½	54	54	+ ½
Armour & Co	15	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
Armour & Co pf	† 20	107	107	107	—1
Armour pr pf 6k	3	96¾	96½	96½	
ArmstrongCork3¾e	4	45½	45⅛	45⅛	— ⅝
Artloom Corp .30e	8	10⅛	10	10	— ⅛
Assd DryGoods¾ae	22	17¼	16⅞	17	— ⅛
Assc D Gds1p6	† 10	1.81½	1083½	1083½	+1¾
Assd D Gd 2pf7	† 90	1033¼	1031½	1031½	
Atch T & S F 6	*15	657⅛	643¼	651¼	— ⅛
Atch T & S pf 5	11	97	97	97	+ ¼
Atl Coast L 1½e	24	39⅜	38⅛	38⅜	— ⅞
AtlG&W Indies 3g	1	33½	33½	33½	— ¼
Atl Refining 1e	7	30	29¾	29¾	— ¼
Atl Ref pf 4	† 10	1103¼	1103¼	1103¼	— ¼
Atlas Corp ½e	4	16	15¾	15¾	— ½
AtlasPowd2¼ae	†160	60½	60	60	— ½
Atlas Pow pf 5	† 50	113	113	113	
AustN pfA5½ak	† 10	74¼	74¼	74¼	— ¾
Aviation Corp .10e	149	5	4¾	4⅞	
Bald Loco ct ¾ae	19	23	22½	22½	— ¼
Balt & Ohio	20	8⅜	8¼	8¼	— ¼
Balt & Ohio pf	11	14½	14¼	14¼	— ½
Bangor & Ar	2	11	11	11	
Ban & A pf7½k	† 50	65	64¾	65	+ ¾
Bath Iron Wks 4	9	16⅛	15¾	16⅛	+ ¼
Barber Asph ¾e	4	24¼	24	24¼	— ½
Barnsdall Oil .60	17	16⅛	16⅛	15⅞	— ⅛
Bayuk Cigars 1½	2	31½	31¼	31¼	— ⅛
Beatrice Cr 1.40a	6	38	36	36	— ½
Beech Airc 1e	2	9⅜	9⅛	9⅛	
Bell Airc 1e	14	13	12½	12⅞	— ⅛
Bendix Aviat 2¼e	16	43¾	43⅜	43½	
Benef Ind Ln .90e	4	19¾	19⅝	19¾	— ¼
Best & Co 1.60a	4	40¾	40⅛	40⅛	—⅜
Best Foods 1e	7	18⅝	18¼	18⅜	— ¼
Beth Steel 4½e	28	63	62	62½	
Beth Steel pf 7	4	125	124¾	124¾	— ½
Bigelow-Sanf 1½e	1	47¾	47¾	47¾	— ¼
Black&Deck 1.60a	6	22⅞	22	22	— ⅛
Blaw-Knox .45e	11	10¼	10	10⅛	— ⅛
Bloom'dale .90e	† 10	18¾	18¼	18¼	— ½
Boeing Airplane 1e	38	16⅛	15½	16	+ ¼
Bohn Al & Br 3	1	48¾	48¾	48¾	+ ¼
Bon Ami A 4	† 30	93½	93½	93½	+ ½
Bon Ami B 2½	† 40	53¾	53¾	53¾	
Borden Co 1.20e	3	33¼	33⅛	33¼	
Borg-Warner 1.60	16	38¾	38	38	— ½
Boston & Maine	2	5	5	5	— ⅛
BowerBBear 1½e	2	43½	43	43	—1
Braniff Airw .60	7	19	18¾	18⅞	— ⅛
Bridgeport Br 1	6	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜	+ ⅛
Briggs Mfg 2	7	38¾	38¼	38⅜	— ⅛
Bklyn Un Gas 1½e	9	21¼	20⅝	20⅝	— ½
Brunswick-Bal ¾ae	5	20¾	20¾	20¾	+ ¼
Bucyrus-Erie .45e	13	12⅝	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅛
Budd Mfg	30	10⅜	10	10⅛	— ⅛
Budd Mfg55pf5	† 20	72½	71	71	—1¼
Budd Wheel ¼e	11	9⅞	9¾	9¾	+ ⅛
BuffaloForge1.35e	4	20¼	20	20	— ½
Bullard Co ½e	5	19	18⅝	18¾	— ¼
Bulova Watch 2	1	39	39	39	—1½
BurlingMills2.10e	3	36	35¾	35¾	— ⅛
BurrAddMach.55e	17	14⅝	14½	14⅝	+ ⅛
Bush Term ¼e	8	6¾	6	6	— ¼
Bush T pf 6	† 10	72	72	72	—2
Bush TermBpf3k	† 340	58¾	57½	57½	—1½
Butler Bros .45e	4	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	
Byers AM Co ¼ae	2	14	14	14	
Byers AM pf 7	† 1	89	89	89	
Byron Jackson ¾ae	1	23	23	23	— ¼
Calif Pack 1½	10	27¼	27	27	— ¼
Calif P pf 2½	† 10	55½	55½	55½	
Callahan Z-Lead	4	1	1	1	
Cal & Hecla .60e	1	6½	6½	6½	
Campbell Wy ¾ae	3	19⅝	19½	19½	— ⅛
Can DryGAle ¾ae	30	29⅛	28⅝	28⅝	— ¼
Canad Pacific 1e	8	10½	10½	10½	— ⅛
Capital Adm A	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ¼
Cap Adm pf 3	† 10	49½	49½	49½	
Caro C & O 5	† 10	114	114	114	+ ¼
CarpenterStl 1¾e	2	33	32½	32½	— ½
Carriers&Gen .20	8	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
Case JI Co ¾ae	12	56	55⅜	55¾	— ⅜
Case JI pf 7	†120	147	147	147	
Caterpil Tractor 2	16	48½	48	48	— ⅜
Celanese Cp 3-70f	10	34⅞	34⅜	34⅜	— ⅜
Celanese 1stpf4¾	2	102½	102	102	— ½
Celotex Corp 1½	2	13⅝	13½	13½	— ¼
Celotex Cp pf 1	† 1	18¼	18¼	18¼	+ ¼
Cent Aguirre 1½	4	20⅞	20⅝	20⅝	
Cent Foundry	54	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛	
Cent III Ltpf4½	† 10	111	111	111	
Cent R R N J	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	— ½
Cent VioletaS1½e	1	27	27	27	+ ¾
CenturyRibM .10e	2	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	+ ¼
Cerro de Pas 3	6	32¼	31¾	31¾	— ¼
Certain-teed Prod	258	7¾	7¼	7¾	+ ¼
Certain-teed pf	† 7	126½	122	124½	— ¾
Champ Pap & F 1	3	28⅝	28½	28½	— ½
Champ P&F pf6	† 20	113½	113½	113½	
Checker Cab	2	39½	39½	39½	—1½
Ches Corp Va .80	1	13¾	13¼	13¼	— ¼
Ches & Ohio 3	31	47	46⅜	46⅜	— ½
Chi & Ill	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	
Chi & E Ill A 2e	6	14	14	14	— ¼
Chi Grt West	4	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ¼
Chi Grt Wpf17⁄8k	2	22⅜	22¼	22¼	— ⅛
Chi Mail Or .45e	6	19½	19	19	— ½
Chi & No West	38	27½	26¼	27	— ½
Chi & NW pf .15e	18	49¼	47⅝	48⅝	— ⅝
Chi Pneu Tool 2	8	19¼	19	19	— ½
Chi Pneu T cv pf3	2	46⅜	46	46	—1
Chi PT prpf2½	†100	56	56	56	
Chickasha Cot O 1	5	16	16	16	— ⅛
Childs Co	200	5¾	5⅛	5½	— ⅛
Chrysler Corp 2¼ae	42	90⅞	89¼	89½	—1⅛

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
City I&F 1.20	1	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	
City Invest (new)†	80	27¾	27¾	27¾	+ ⅜
City Invest pf	10	96½	96½	96½	+ ¼
City Stores ½	8	9⅜	9¼	9⅜	+ ⅜
Clark Equip 2½ae	2	46½	46	46½	+ ⅜
Clev G B pf 5 †	80	106¼	106¼	106¼	
ClimaxMolyb1.20a	15	34⅝	34	34¼	— ¼
Cluett Pea 1½e	1	37	37	37	
Coca-Cola 3a	2	136	135½	135½	— ¾
Colgate-Pim ½ae	22	30⅜	30	30⅜	+ ⅜
Collins & Aik ¾ae	3	25½	25	25	—1
Col Fuel & Iron 1	1	17½	17½	17½	— ½
Col & South2pf †	40	173¼	173¼	173¼	+ ¼
ColB'castA 1.20e	3	33	32½	32½	— ½
ColBr castB 1.20e	1	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	— ¾
ColumG&El .20e	57	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	— ¼
Col G&E 6 pf 6	5	89	88⅛	88⅛	—1⅛
Col G&E 5 pf5 †	50	81½	80	88	—3
Colum Pict ½e	2	20	19½	19½	— ½
Comi Credit 2	5	41⅞	41⅛	41⅛	— ⅜
Comi Inv Tr 2.40	11	46¾	45¾	45⅞	—1⅛
Comi Solvents .30e	7	15⅜	15¼	15¼	— ⅛
Com Ed 1.40	28	28¾	28⅜	28½	
Com'wlth&South	82	1⅛	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
Com & So pf 3¾k	2	88½	88⅛	88⅛	— ⅛
Cons Laund .60e	6	11⅜	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
Cons Nat Gas 1a	28	29	28½	29	+ ¼
Cons RR Cuba pf	9	17⅜	16¼	16½	— ⅝
Cons Vultee 2	38	16⅝	15⅞	16⅛	— ⅜
Cons Vul pf 1¾	1	24½	24½	24½	
Consol'n Coal	3	15⅝	15½	15½	+ ⅝
Consol Coal pf2½	1	50¾	50¾	50¾	— ¼
ConsumP pf4½ †	20	109¾	109¾	109¾	+ ¼
Container Cp 1½e	7	28⅝	28⅜	28½	— ⅛
Cont Bak ½e	6	8	7⅞	7⅞	
Cont Can ¾ae	10	39⅞	39¼	39¼	— ½
Cont Dia Fib .40e	2	11	10⅞	11	+ ¼
Cont Ins 1.60a	7	49	48¾	48¾	
Cont Motors .45e	52	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
Cont Oil Del 1.20	5	28½	28	28	— ½
Cont Steel ¾ae	1	29	29	29	
Cooper-Bess ¾ae	4	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
Cooper Bess pf3 †	50	43¾	43¾	4 3¼	
CopperweldStl .80	1	12½	12½	12½	
Corn Exch 2.40	110	52½	51¾	51¾	—1
Corn Prod 2.60	5	59⅝	59¼	59¼	— ⅜
Corn Prod pf 7 †	80	177	177	177	
Cornell-D-E .60e	6	20⅞	20½	20⅜	— ⅛
Coty Inc .15e	4	6¼	6	6	
Coty Interna †	1	33¾	33¾	33¾	
Crane Co 1	13	25⅞	25¼	25¼	— ¼
Crane Co pf 5	†130	110½	108¾	110½	+ ½
Cream of Wh 1½	1	25	25	25	
Crosley Corp ¾ae	19	25	24¼	24¼	— ⅛
Crown Cork&S ¾ae	1	55¾	55¾	55¾	— ¼
Crown Zeller ½	8	20¼	20	20⅛	— ⅛
Crown Zel pf 5	†110	102¼	102¼	102¼	
Crucible Steel 3g	7	34⅞	34¾	34¾	— ¾
Cuba R R pf	† 20	25	25⅛	25	—1
Cuban-A Sug 1e	21	15¾	15⅜	15½	— ⅛
Cudahy Pack .30e	3	24	24	24	— ¼
Cuneo Press 1½	2	27½	27	27½	
Curtis Publishing	47	9⅝	9¼	9½	+ ⅛
Curtis Pub pf5g	† 10	1263⅛	1263⅛	1263⅛	
Curtis Pub pr pf3a	1	53	53	53	+ ⅛
Curtis-Wright ¾ag	20	6	5⅞	6	
Curtis-Wr A 1½e	3	17⅞	17¾	17¾	— ⅛
Cutler-Ham 1.05e	4	24⅝	24½	24⅝	— ⅛
Davison Chem 1e	8	15¼	15	15	— ½
Deere & Co 2e	25	40¾	39¾	40¼	— ¾
Deere & Co pf1.40	2	36	35⅜	35⅜	— ⅛
Dels-Wem G 1¾e	1	20¾	20¾	20¾	+ ¼
Del & Hudson	20	30½	29½	30	— ⅝
Del Lack & West	12	7	6⅞	6⅞	
Detroit Edi 1.20	29	21	20¾	20⅞	— ⅛
Det Hills 4	30	63½	63½	63½	—1
Devoe&Ray A 1	†160	38¾	38	38	— ¾
Diam Match pf1½	2	32¾	32	32	
DiamMatch pf1½	4	40¾	40¾	40¾	— ¼
Dist Corp-S 1e	2	32¾	31½	31½	+ ¼
Dist Corp-S pf 5	4	103½	103½	103½	+ ½
Dixie Cup ½e	1	18½	18½	18½	
Dixie C A 2½	† 40	47½	47¾	47¾	+ ⅜
Doehler Die 1½e	16	43¾	43⅛	43¼	— ⅛
Dome Mines 1.20h	18	22⅛	22	22	— ⅛
Douglas Airc 5e	26	71	69½	69¾	— ¾
Dow Chem 3	3	126½	126¼	126½	
Dow Chem pf 4	241	111¾	111¾	111¾	— ⅜
Dresser Indust 1e	4	40	39¼	39¼	— ½
Dunhill Int	2	11½	11½	11½	— ½
DuplanCorp pf8 †	1	16½	16½	16½	— ¼
du Pont de N 3¾ae	11	155¼	154⅝	154⅝	+ ⅛
du Pont pf 4½	1	125⅞	125⅞	125⅞	
Duq Lt 1pf 5 †	10	117¼	117¼	117¼	— ¼
Eagle Pich L .45e	2	12⅝	12½	12½	— ⅛
Eastern Air L	8	37½	36⅞	36⅞	— ⅝
East S Stl .20e	2	16¼	16	16	— ⅞
Eastman Kodak 5	1	166	166	166	
Eaton Mfg 3	2	48¾	48½	48½	— ⅛
Edis Bros St .80a	1	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	+ ⅛
El Auto-Lite1½e	11	44¾	44½	44½	+ ¼
Elec Boat 1e	22	13	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
El&Mus Ind .08e	2	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
El Power & Lt	10	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
El Pow&Lt S7 pf	3	92⅛	91¾	91¾	— ¾
El Storage Bat 2	3	44⅜	44¼	44¼	— ⅛
El Paso N G 2.40	1	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞	+ ⅛
EmersonElMfg.55e	18	15⅜	14¾	15	—
Endicott-John 3	2	63⅝	63⅝	63⅝	— ⅜
Eng Pub Service	35	14⅜	14	14	— ¼
Eng PS $5 pf5 †	20	103¾	103¼	103¼	+ ¼
EPS$5½pf5½ †	10	102½	102½	102½	+ ¼
Equit Off Bldg	20	⅛	⅞	⅛	
Erie R R ⅓e	15	11¼	11⅛	11¼	
Erie R R ct ⅓e	16	11¼	11	11⅛	— ⅛
Erie R R pf A 5	2	62	62	62	
EurekaVCleaner½	10	12¾	12½	12⅝	— ⅛
EvansProducts ⅜ae	18	14⅛	13¾	13¾	
Ex-Cell-O 2.60	18	42½	41	41	— ¼
Exchange Buf .35e	6	4⅜	4¼	4¼	
Fairbanks Morse1a	12	41⅞	41⅛	41½	+ ¾
Fajardo Sugar 2	12	24⅝	24½	24⅝	
Farns Tel & Rad	18	12⅝	13	13	—
Fed Lt & Trac 1	1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
Fed Mng&Sm 1½e	2	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	
Fed Mogul .85e	4	22	22	22	+ ¼
Fed MotTruck .40	3	8⅞	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
Federat D Strs1½	5	39⅞	29¼	29¼	— ¾
Ferro Enam ¾e	6	25	24	24	—1
Fid P Ins 1.60a	3	52½	52½	52½	+ ⅛
FirestoneT&R1½e	24	51	50¾	51	+ ⅛
Firest T&R pf4½	2	107	107	107	
Florsheim Sh .80	16	43¾	43⅜	43¾	— ⅛
Follansbee Stl	16	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
FollansbeeStl pf †	50	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝	— ½
Food Fair Strs 1	5	15	15	15	— ⅜
Food Mach 1.40	2	60	60	60	—1½
Foster Wheel ½e	7	23⅝	22½	22½	
FostWh6pf 1½ †	30	23½	23¼	23½	+ ½
FranciscoSugar½e	4	16	16	16	
Freeport Sulph 2	7	32⅜	32¼	32⅜	+ ½
FruehaufTpf4½ †	80	114¼	114	114	— ½
Gabriel Co ⅛ae	5	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	
Gair Robert .30g	7	4⅝	4½	4½	— ⅛
Gamewell 2¾ae	†170	45	43½	43½	—1½
Gardner Denver 1	6	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅜
Gardner Den pf 3	2	65	62½	65	
Gar Wood Ind .40	10	7	6⅞	6⅞	
Gaylord Cont ¼ae	3	20	19½	19½	— ½
Gen Am Inv 1g	2	14	14	14	— ⅛
Gen Am Tran 1⅞e	3	52¼	52¼	52¼	— ¾
Gen Baking .60	2	8¾	8⅝	8¾	
Gen Bronze .30e	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
Gen Cable	10	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
Gen Cable A	2	16	16	16	— ¼
Gen Cable pf7k	†140	104	102	102	—1¾
Gen Elec 1.40	23	38¾	38¼	38½	
Gen Foods 1.60	*12	42¼	41¾	41¾	— ⅛
Gen G & El A	16	3½	3⅜	3⅜	
Gen Mills 4	2	114	114	114	
Gen Mills 5pf 5 †	30	131	131	131	—1
Gen Motors 2¼ae	88	62	61⅛	61⅜	—1⅛
Gen Out Adv ½ae	4	11¾	11⅜	11⅝	— ¼
Gen Prec Eq 1	3	21½	21½	21½	— ¼
Gen Ry Signal ¾ae	2	25	25	25	— ½
Gen Real&Ut(new)	66	25⅜	25⅛	25⅛	
Gen Refract .90e	4	22⅛	21¾	22	— ½
Gen Shoe 1e	6	19¼	19	19	— ¼
Gen S Cst pf 6k	†530	94	92	93	— ¼
Gen Tire&Rub ½ae	8	24⅛	24	24	— ¼
Gillette Saf R .80	53	12⅛	12⅛	12	— ⅛
Gimbel Bros .50e	13	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	
Gimbel Bros S6pf6	13	102	100	100	
Glidden Co .90e	2	3¼	3	3	
Glidden cvpf 2¼	1	50½	50½	50½	— ¼
Gobel Adolf	158	3¼	3	3¼	
Goebel Brew .20	2	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
Gold&Stk Tel 6	†160	126¾	125½	125¾	+ ¼
Goodrich BF 1¾e	16	50⅞	50	50¾	
Goodyear T&R 2	15	47⅛	46¼	46¼	— ¾
Goodyear T&R pf5	3	110¾	110¾	110¾	+ ⅛
Gotn Hosiery ½g	3	.6	5⅞	5⅞	— ½
Graham-Paige Mot	173	6	5⅝	5⅞	— ⅛
Granite C S .175e	14	12¾	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅜
Grand Union ½e	2	17¾	17¾	17¾	
Grant W T 1.40	1	.8	.8	.8	— ⅛
Gt NorIrOre ct 2g	2	6¾	6¾	6¾	+ ¼
Gt NorRy pf 1e	24	40¼	39⅝	39¾	
Gt West Sug 1.80e	16	18⅞	18½	18½	— ⅛
Gt W Sug pf 7 †	20	156	156	156	
Greer H L 2a	1	52¾	52¾	52¾	— ½
Greyhound Corp 1	31	22½	21⅞	22	— ½
Grum AircEn 1½e	181	22¼	21⅜	22⅛	+ ⅞
Guantan Sugar	4	5¾	5½	5½	
Guantan Sug pf †	40	161	161	161	—2½
Gulf Mob & Ohio	21	12½	11⅞	12	— ½
Gulf M&O pf2½e	1	56⅛	56⅛	56⅛	+ ⅛
Gulf Oil 1a	13	46¼	45¾	45¾	+ ⅛
Hack Water 1½	2	32½	32½	32½	+ ½
Hall WF Print 1	6	19⅝	19½	19⅝	— ⅛
Hack W pfA1¾ †	10	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
Hamil Watch .30e	9	14⅞	14½	14½

St. Louis Housing Project Accents Private Enterprise

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Possibilities of fruitful co-operation between public and private enterprise in civic development are taking concrete form, in St. Louis, in plans for the first participation by private capital in municipally fostered mass-housing development.

The St. Louis Reconstruction Committee, set up by the city administration under the recent Urban Redevelopment Corporation Act, has planned an initial two-block development, at an estimated cost of $811,000; and an ultimate project of 22 blocks, at a cost of $8,000,000 or more, exclusive of land. Subscriptions already have been obtained for the equity cost, and the agreement of large insurance companies for the rest, according to a recent announcement by Mayor A. P. Kaufmann.

The corporation to be formed by the Reconstruction Committee would buy the land outright if possible, but if necessary would acquire it by condemnation procedure. Under the proposed state Constitution, financing the entire project would be encouraged by the tax concessions authorized for slum-clearance activity.

Incentive to Vote Seen

Mayor Kaufmann pointed out that the existence of the plan should prove one incentive to the voters to support the Constitution. If, however, the Constitution should be defeated, the committee will proceed with the project.

An area of 43 buildings, 109 living units, most without adequate sanitation, modern heating facilities, or proper lighting, and some without running water, is to be replaced by 174 living units of 1½- to four-room apartments; by one 12-story and eight 3-story apartment buildings with every modern facility; and by a park which will be part of the entire development. Adjoining the proposed site will be a housing project for 600 families, the third to be built by the public St. Louis Housing Authority.

Mayor Kaufmann also is encouraging repair of homes and the building of new ones as the responsibility of private enterprise.

"Blighted-Area" Problem

The problem of so-called "blighted areas" has been of much concern. As new industries have been established, new fashions have been set in residential areas. Population has pushed outward, leaving block after block of once-imposing buildings as tenements for the economically submerged fraction of the population, white and Negro.

Development of surrounding counties, with their own municipal pride, has blocked this hit-or-miss expansion. The great influx of war workers could not be housed within the city. Older residents, set free from slum conditions by high war wages, moved farther out, seeking better living conditions. St. Louis found itself sharing the experience of many other large cities, with depressed areas in which cost of municipal services exceeds tax revenues.

The whole dilemma was given point in discussion during the recent Constitutional Convention, and a decision made to encourage private co-operation in slum clearance by limited tax concession. With or without such help, however, St. Louis has taken a present, positive step toward solution of an acute housing problem that too long has had a depressing effect on the economic life of the city.

"We intend to retain the city's standing as a forceful, self-sustaining unit in our State and nation," Mayor Kaufman stated. "Business will prosper if we have contented, willing, and industrious workers. I know no better plan for providing them than to see to it that proper housing is provided to go with a good job."

In the midst of city-wide satisfaction over passage of the city's bond issue, which has made $43,527,000 available for postwar improvement, civic planners reminded the citizens that the whole area of housing remained untouched. It is a satisfaction to these leaders that within so short a time this gap in the postwar program has been filled.

It will not be an overnight undertaking. A year will be required for the initial development; about 1½ years more for the entire project. It is frankly experimental. But it does provide an impressive example of what may be hoped for in the smooth integration of public and private planning.

With its nonpartisan Citizens Committee planning an expenditure of approximately $64,000,000 in postwar municipal development, St. Louis has already taken a place of leadership among cities trying to prepare intelligently for a peacetime economy. The new housing program, supplementing public with private employment, will make a substantial contribution to civic planning.

A. F. of L. Rejects Wage Talks Pending 'Little Steel' Ruling

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26 (AP)—The American Federation of Labor precipitated a new crisis in the National War Labor Board today with a refusal to participate in certain wage cases until a decision is made on demands for a change in the "Little Steel" formula.

George Meany, American Federation of Labor Secretary-Treasurer, disclosing the A. F. of L.'s decision, said William H. Davis, Chairman of the NWLB, had "invited" the Federation to change its mind or withdraw from the board.

Mr. Meany said the A. F. of L. at the moment did not plan to do either one.

The A. F. of L., Mr. Meany stated, would not participate in NWLB wage cases involving demands in excess of the "Little Steel" formula until an over-all policy decision had been made on the formula itself.

This meant the A. F. of L. would not take part in a half dozen Congress of Industrial Organization's dispute cases on which the NWLB is scheduled to start deliberations next Tuesday. Foremost among these is the dispute in which the United Steel Workers are asking an increase of 17 cents an hour, above the "Little Steel" levels.

The A. F. of L.'s objective has been a modification or elimination of the formula without respect to any specific case.

The C. I. O.'s strategy has been based on a group of specific cases, such as those involving steel, General Motors, textiles, and the packing industry.

Under the procedure laid out by the NWLB itself yesterday, the C. I. O. cases would be taken up next week and the wage issue would be rejected as outside the existing stabilization policy. The Board, however, could act on other issues in dispute in those cases, such as night shift differentials, vacation pay, and other benefits sought by the C. I. O. unions.

The A. F. of L. members of the Board—Messrs Meany and Matthew Woll—made their decision yesterday not to participate in these cases and so informed the public members but word did not leak out until today when Mr. Davis and George W. Taylor, Vice-Chairman, conferred with Mr. Meany.

Veterans of World War II Get Youngstown Jobs Back

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, Oct. 26—World War II veterans are getting back their old jobs—and new jobs—in the big Youngstown district industrial plants.

An estimated 4,000 veterans already have doffed their uniforms and are taking jobs in the war plants which are turning out many hundreds of millions of dollars worth of war goods annually.

Many of the vets now are taking college or occupational training; but others are shopping about from plant to plant.

A. E. McCully, manager of the United States Employment Service here, said he has about 200 available veterans registered with his agency; the ratio of those taking their old jobs is running about 25 per cent of those returning to work. Most of the others have acquired higher skills and are getting new and better jobs.

He said most of the returning vets are finding little difficulty in fitting themselves back into civilian life, although some are having trouble in making the social adjustments necessary.

The biggest difficulty, he explained, is with those who had had insignificant prewar jobs but got high ranks in the Army—chiefly flyers, and these often are captains, majors or even lieutenant colonels—and now must return to rather insignificant, low-paying jobs again.

Veterans programs provided by the Government are already in operation in this area. Youngstown College is participating in the college program, and Dr. Howard W. Jones, President of the college, said many veterans already are enrolled and are attending classes. Local companies also have established training programs to help veterans learn new skills. Among those with the programs are Youngstown Foundry & Machine Co., the Astatic Corporation, MacKenzie Muffler Company, Taylor-Winfield Company, and Federal Machine & Welder Co. Recently the Youngstown Foundry asked for some returning veterans whom the company could train as moulders, and Astatic asked for some veterans it could train as die-makers.

The building trades are considering training some apprentices, too, but because building materials are not available, this program is being held up.

Capper Against U. S. In a World Police

STOCKTON, Kan., Oct. 26 (AP)—Senator Arthur Capper (R) of Kansas predicted last night the American people would not "consent to American soldiers and sailors and airmen serving in an international police force after the war."

"We want international co-operation," Senator Capper said, "effective international co-operation, but the history of neither the British Empire nor the Soviet Union, to date, is such as to justify us in turning over to either or both of them the command of American men and resources.

"That is the way I feel about it and neither Bretton Woods nor Dumbarton Oaks has changed my position in this particular field of foreign relations."

The Kansas Republican said: "I admit frankly that I want to be careful about joining in military alliances after the war."

Truman Continues Isolation Attack

WITH TRUMAN En Route to Peoria, Ill., Oct. 26 (AP)—Senator Harry S. Truman carried to Peoria today a farm speech for delivery tonight which he said would make clear to the Midwest that President Roosevelt is the farmer's real friend.

In the meantime, Senator Truman said, "I plan to continue to insist that the Republican presidential candidate say whether he favors the re-election of eight Republican Senate isolationists, whose support he seems to accept, when he talks of favoring a strong foreign policy."

The Senator's statement, made public while Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York toured Wisconsin, added:

"Let us find out whether Mr. Dewey is going to join Curly Brooks, the Republican isolationist, (Illinois) elected to the Senate by the efforts of Bertie McCormick and the Chicago Tribune in campaigning in Wisconsin for the isolationist Alexander Wiley."

[In Milwaukee, Mr. Dewey declined to comment directly on Senator Truman's statement but in reply to a reporter's request said, "I'm in favor of Senator Wiley's election, of course."]

Over-the-Counter Securities

Approximate prices compiled under supervision of Boston Securities Traders' Association and National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. These prices may have been higher or lower during the day.

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
American Hardware	34¼	36¼
American Manufacturing	51¾	54¾
American Manufac 5 pf	98⅞	..
American Optical Co	31	33
American Wringer Co	10	11
†Amoskeag Company	44	..
†Amoskeag Company pf	83	..
Appleton Company	34¾	37¾
Applied Arts Corp	4	4½
Arlington Mills	54¾	57
Art Metal Construction	27½	28⅞
Atlas Plywood Corp pf	31¾	33¾
Automobile Banking Corp A	2½	3⅝
Automobile Banking $17.50 pf	19⅝	21
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co	23¼	23½
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co pf	109	..
Bendix Home Appliance	8⅝	9⅜
Berkshire Fine Spinning	20½	22¼
Berkshire Fine Spin $5 f	78½	..
Bird & Son Inc 5 pf	100	..
Boston Wharf Company	24m	28⅞
Boston Woven Hose & Rubber	37½	40
Brown Co	2.05	2.35
Brown Co pf	35	37½
Brown Durrell	6¼	7
Campbell A S Co Inc	11¾	12¾
Chapman Valve Manufac	35¼	38
Collyer Insulated Wire Co	17½	18¾
Colonial Stores	22⅜	24⅜
Crowell-Collier Pub Co	45½	48¼
Dewey & Almy Chemical Co	29¾	32¼
*Domestic Finance Corp pf	28	30½
Draper Corporation	76¼	79¼
Durez Plastic & Chemical	27½	29½
Dwight Manufacturing Co	171	183
Eastern Corporation	10¼	11¼
Eastern Corporation pf	20⅜	22¼
Exolon Co	9½	10½
Family Finance Inc	12⅞	14¼
Family Finance pf A	25¾	28
Food Fair Stores Inc	48¼	51¾
Fruit of the Loom	36	38¾
General Fire Extinguisher	16¼	17¾
General Machinery	25¾	27⅝
Giddings & Lewis Mach Tool	9⅛	10
Goodall Worsted Company	72½	75½
Graton & Knight Co	9¾	11¼
Graton & Knight Co 7 pf	93	..
Graton & Knight Co pr pf	30¾	33¾
Great Northern Paper Co	36¼	38¼
Greenfield Tap & Die $6 pf	66	..
Greenfield T&D $1.50 cv pf	21	..
Harrington & Richardson	1¼	1¾
Haskelite Mfg Co	7¾	8⅝
Heywood-Wakefield Co	40	42½
Heywood-Wakefield Co pf B	20⅝	22⅝
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co	17⅞	19¾
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co pf	24½	26¾
Hooker Electro Chem	30	32½
International Detrola	15½	16⅞
Kendall Company	11⅞	13½
Kennedy's Inc pf	20⅞	22¾
Landers Frary & Clark	39¼	41¾
Lincoln Stores Inc	25¼	..
Lincoln Stores 7	107½	..
Lonr-Bell Lumber Co	75	83½
Ludlow Mfg & Sales Co	119½	124½
Marathon Paper Mills	31½	33½
Marlin-Rockwell Corp	65¾	69
Merck & Co	34½	37¼
Merrimack Manufacturing	49¾	53
Merrimack Manufacturing pf	70	..
Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line	10⅜	11⅜
Nashawena Mills	21⅜	22⅞
Nashua Gummed & C Paper	77	..
Nashua Manufacturing Co	36½	39½
Nashua Manufac Co 1st pf	85½	89½
Nashua Manufac Co 2d pf	28⅜	31⅜
National Shirt Shops	16⅜	17⅞
Naumkeag Steam Cotton	69¼	73¼
Nicholson File Company	35¾	38¼
Nonquitt Mills	35¾	38¾
Ohio Finance	10⅛	11½
Parker Appliance	13½	14⅝
Plymouth Cordage Company	120	125
Quincy Mkt Cold Stor & W	70½	..
Quincy Mkt C S & W 5 pf	91	..
Remington Arms Co Inc	3½	4
Richardson Co	47⅞	50½
Saco Lowell Shops Inc	39¼	41½
Saco Lowell Shops Inc pf	39¼	..
Sagamore Manufacturing Co	69¾	..
Sanford Mills	47	49½
Submarine Signal Co	39¾	42
Tampax Inc	33¾	35½
Time Incorporated	68¼	71¼
Triumph Explosive Inc	4⅜	5
United Elastic Corp	17⅞	18⅞
U S Envelope Company	80	84½
U S Envelope Co 7 pf	125	130
Waltham Watch Co	28¾	31¾
Waltham Watch Co 6 pf	101	104¾
nWamsutta Mills Inc	32¼	34½
Warner & Swasey Co	9¾	10¾
Warren Bros Class B	42¼	45
Warren Bros Class C	16⅜	17⅞
West Point Manufacturing	43¾	46¾
Wickwire Spencer Steel	11¾	13

*Ex-dividend. †Not qualified for sale in Massachusetts.

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Casualty (4a)	133½	141½
Aetna Insurance (1.60a)	50¾	53¼
Aetna Life (1.20a)	38¼	40
Agricultural (3a)	70	73½
American Alliance (1a)	22¼	24¼
American Casualty Company	11⅛	12⅛
American Equitable (1)	16⅝	18⅝
American Insurance Newk (1½a)	14⅝	15⅞
American Re-Insurance (2)	53¼	56¼
American Reserve	17¾	19¼
American Surety (2½)	58¼	60¾
Baltimore-American (.20a)	6¾	7¼
Bankers & Shippers (4)	79½	84½
Boston (16a)	605	630
Camden Fire (1)	21¼	22⅝
City of New York (1½e)	18¼	20¼
Connecticut General Life (1)	56¾	58¾
Continental Casualty (1.20a)	42	44½
Federal (1.40)	48½	52
Fire Asso Philadelphia (2a)	60¾	64½
Fireman Fund (SF) (3)	89¼	93¼
Firemen's Newark (.40)	11⅞	13
Franklin Fire (1)	23	25
General Reinsurance (2)	49	52
Gibraltar Fire & H (1e)	18	20
Glens Falls (1.60)	43	45½
Globe & Republic (1½)	8½	9¼
Great American Ins (1.20)	27⅞	29⅝
Hanover (1.20)	25¾	27¾
Hartford Fire (2a)	99½	104
Hartford Steam Boiler (1.60a)	41¼	44¼
Home Insurance (1.20)	27¾	29½
Homestead (1⅝)	14	14
Insurance Co N A (2½a)	89¼	91¾
Jer Ins New York (1.80)	36½	39¼
Knickerbocker (1½)	7⅞	8½
Maryland Casualty	8¼	9
Massachusetts Bonding (3½)	70¼	73¾
Merchants & Mfgs of N Y (.40)	5⅛	6¼
Merchants Fire Asso (1½a)	47	50
National Fire (2)	60	63
National Liberty (.20a)	6¾	7½
National Union (3a)	167	177
New Amsterdam Casualty (1)	25⅞	27⅞
New Brunswick (1½)	28	30½
New Hampshire (1.60a)	45	47½
New York Fire (.80)	12⅜	13⅞
North River (1)	21⅞	23⅝
Northeast Insurance	5¾	6½
Northern (3a)	83	87½
Pacific Fire (5)	93½	100½
Pacific Indemnity (2a)	48¾	51¼
Peerless Casualty Company	12⅜	14¼
Phoenix (2a)	84¼	88¼
Preferred Accident (.80a)	12⅝	14½
Providence-Washington (1a)	35	37½
Reinsurance Cor New York (.07½e)	4¾	6⅜
Republican Ins Co Texas (1.20)	27¾	29¾
Revere (P) Insurance (1.20)	22	24
St Paul Fire & Marine (1.60)	69¼	72¼
Seaboard Surety (1a)	45¼	47¾
Security (1.40)	33⅞	35⅞
Springfield (4½a)	121	126½
Standard Accident	35¼	39
Travelers (16)	518	534
United States Fid & Guar (1a)	36⅞	38⅛
United States Fire (2)	46¼	48
U. S. Guarantee (1.60a)	69½	74½
Westchester (1.20a)	30½	32⅝

a—Also extras or extras; g—paid last year; e—declared or paid so far this year.

Investment Trusts

Management

	Bid	Asked
Affiliated Fund Inc	3.87	4.24
Amerex Holding	26.25	28.125
American Business Shares	3.72	..
Axe Houghton Fund	14.84	15.96
Bond Inv Tr of America	103.11	107.41
Boston Fund	18.14	19.51
Broad Street Investing	30.03	32.46
Bullock Fund	15.90	17.43
Canadian Investment Fund	3.25	3.85
Century Shares Trust	29.32	31.52
Chemical Fund	9.79	10.59
Christiana Securities Co	2630.00	2720.00
Commodity Corp	9.38	..
Consolidated Investment Tr	44.25	47.25
Dividend Shares	1.28	1.41
Eaton & Howard Bal Fd	22.41	24.07
Eaton & Howard Stock Fd	13.73	14.74
Equity Corp $3 pf	40.00	42.25
Fidelity Fund Inc	19.61	21.12
Fund Investors Inc	23.08	25.29
General Capital	34.51	37.11
General Investors Trust	5.61	6.04
Group Securities Inc		
Automobile Shares	6.13	6.74
Low Priced Shares	5.89	6.48
Railroad Shares	3.77	4.16
Railroad Equip Shares	4.39	4.84
Steel Shares	4.35	5.78
Incorporated Investors Tr	22.50	24.19
Institutional Sec: Bank Group	.91	1.01
Inst Sec: Insurance Group	1.05	1.17
†Keystone Custodian Funds:		

	Bid	Asked			
B-1	....	29.83	S-1	....	27.14
B-2	....	29.65	S-2	....	14.65
B-3	....	20.57	S-3	....	11.54
B-4	....	10.52	S-4	....	5.30
K-1	....	19.65	K-2	....	24.44

†Loomis Sayles Mut Fd	98.00	....
†Loomis Sayles 2nd Fd	41.60	....
Manhattan Bond Funds	9.15	10.06
Maryland Fund	5.60	6.20
Mass Invest Tr	22.10	23.78
Mass Iv 2d Fd	11.00	11.83
Mutual Invest	11.36	12.42
Nation Wide Voting	1.33	1.47
New England Fund	13.00	14.01
New York Stocks:		
Automobile	6.86	7.55
Railroad	5.57	6.14
Railroad Equip	7.79	8.57
Steel	6.20	6.83
Old Colony Tr Assoc	23.00	25.00
Plymouth Fund Inc	.53	.58
Putnam Fund	14.29	15.37
Quarterly Income Shares	7.975	8.625
Railway & Light Sec	15.00	16.25
Railway & Light Sec pf	109.00	....
Republ Invest Fund	3.39	3.72
Scudder Stevens & Clark	93.91	95.81
State Street Invest	44.50	47.50
Trusteed Industry Shrs	.76	.86
Wellington Fund z z	17.18	18.75

Fixed and Unit Type

Assoc Stand Oil	6.125	6.875
Corp Tr A A mod, acc mod	2.79	..
Cumulative Trust Shares	4.88	..
Diversified Tr C	3.80	..
Diversified Tr D	5.70	..
Foundation Tr Shrs A	3.85	4.45
Fund Tr Shrs A	4.93	5.69
Nation Wide Sec	3.84	..
North Am Bond Tr Ctfs	36.75	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1953	2.18	..
North Am Tr Shrhs 1955	2.84	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1956	2.73	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1958	2.42	..
Super of Am Tr AA	2.47	..
U S Elec Lt & Pow "A"	17.30	..
U S Elec Lt & Pow "B"	1.90	..

Investment Banking

Blair & Co	3.25	3.625
First Boston Corp	35.50	37.50

*Ex-dividend. ‡Sales prices as of 1 p. m. ‡Bid 2% less if not held 3 years.

Aviation Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Liberty Aircraft	10	11⅛
Piper Aircraft	3⅝	4½
Pollak Manufacturing Co	8⅛	9⅛

Commodity Futures

Grains at Principal Markets

	Open	High	Low	Close	Pr. Cl.
December Wheat:					
Chicago	1.64⅝	1.63¾	1.63⅞	1.64½	
Minneapolis	1.56½	1.55⅝	1.55⅝	1.56	
Kansas City	1.57	1.55¾	1.56	1.56¾	
May Wheat:					
Chicago	1.60⅞	1.59	1.59	1.60¾	
Minneapolis	1.53⅞	1.52¾	1.53	1.53¾	
Kansas City	1.53⅛	1.51¾	1.52	1.53	
July wheat					
Chicago	1.49¼	1.46⅜	1.46¾	1.48⅛	
Minneapolis	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Kansas City	.....	.....	1.39½	1.41½	
Dec oats					
Chicago	.67⅞	.66⅞	.68½	.67⅝	
Minneapolis	.61¼	.60⅛	.60¼	.61	
Rye, Chicago					
Dec.	1.13⅝	1.13⅞	1.11¾	1.11⅞	1.13⅝
May	1.11⅜	1.11½	1.09⅛	1.09½	1.11⅜
July	1.06¼	1.06⅝	1.04¼	1.04½	1.06¼
Sept.	1.04½	1.04½	1.02¼	1.02¼	1.04¼
Barley, Chicago					
Dec.	1.07	1.07	1.06⅝	1.06⅝	1.07¼
May	.....	.....	.....	.99¼	.99¾
July	.....	.....	.....	.96⅛	.96½

Wool

Grease

December	....	....	....	94.0n	93.0
March	92.8	92.8	92.8	92.5b	91.5
May	89.8	89.8	89.8	89.8b	88.5
July	87.8	87.8	87.8	87.2b	86.5
Tops					
December	131.5	132.0	131.5	131.7b	131.0
March	127.0	127.0	126.9	126.9t	126.5
May	124.0	124.0	124.0	123.5b	123.5
July	119.5	119.5	119.5	119.3b	119.0

bBid. nNominal. tTraded.

Cotton

December	21.73	21.74	21.63	21.63	21.74
March	21.86	21.83	21.72	21.72	21.83
May	21.82	21.84	21.75	21.75	21.85
July	21.64	21.67	21.58	21.58	21.68
October	20.97	20.97	20.84	20.84	20.99

Chicago Mercantile Exchange

Onions

November	1.08	1.08	1.07	1.07	1.10
January	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.36
Eggs					
October	37.00	37.10	36.90	36.90	36.70
November				37.00n	37.00
December	37.05	37.50	37.05	37.35	36.95
January	33.70	33.70	33.70	33.70	33.50
Potatoes					
November nNominal	3.26	3.26	3.26	3.26	3.26

Quotations for cotton reported by Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane; wool by J. S. Bache & Co. All prices at New York unless otherwise noted

Eastern Utilities Associates

Eastern Utilities Associates reports for the 12 months ended Sept. 30, 1944, combined net income of $1,393,916 after all charges. This compares with net of $1,558,167 for the like period of 1943. The holding association net income for the 12 months' period was $1,325,298, or $51,089 above that of the 1943 period.

Rail Rate Rise Urged to Offset Possible Slack

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26 (AP)—E. R. Oliver, vice-president of the Southern Railway, urged yesterday immediate restoration of freight rate increases to offset a possible slack period after the war.

Mr. Oliver told the Interstate Commerce Commission, which suspended the increases, that most of the current freight rate traffic is war-built and would drop drastically when the war in Europe ends, perhaps this year.

He cited government estimates of a 40 per cent war production cutback after victory in Europe to bolster his argument that the railroads face a period of decreasing revenue in the early future.

Estimating that rail income directly or indirectly from the war amounted to at least 60 per cent of the total, Mr. Oliver declared that the industry's income would revert to that of 1941 if war traffic disappeared.

He suggested that postwar freight shrinkage would be evident particularly in the South because of curtailment of military and shipyard operation.

J. E. Tilford, assistant vice-president of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, said postwar readjustment had become a question of immediate practical concern in the light of "the probable early victory in Europe."

"The railroads, unlike other industry," he said, "will have no contract cancellation settlement to compensate for plant expansion made because of war needs or to cushion the slackening of business during the reconversion period."

Railroads must be largely re-equipped with new-type passenger cars, improved freight cars, and more efficient locomotives, in addition to great improvements in roadway, if they are to continue to meet competition and serve the public adequately, R. L. Williams, president of the Chicago & North Western Railway, told the Commission, in support of the railroads' motion for the reinstatement of the increase in freight rates authorized by the Commission in 1942 and suspended in May, 1943.

To finance expenditures providing the sort of service to the public necessary to meet competition, Mr. Williams pointed out, there is ultimately but one source, earned income. At present levels of cost and of rates, he added, on a normal volume of business such as that of 1941, the railroad would not earn enough to meet its fixed interest obligations, to say nothing of contingent interest or of financing improvements.

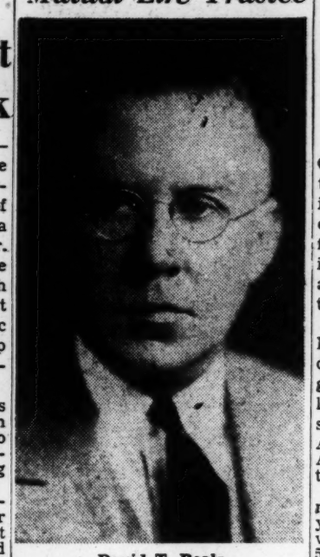
"Some method must be found to offset, partially at least, the present wage and material costs," he said. "Short of a reduction in these costs, this can only be done by an increase in freight rates and an improvement in efficiency. To accomplish the latter the expenditure of a substantial sum for capital improvements will be required."

Phone Rates Reduced To Bahamas, Hawaii

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Communications Commission has announced that the American Telephone & Telegraph Company has filed tariffs calling for general rate reductions on overseas telephone calls between the United States, the Bahamas, Jamaica and Hawaii, effective Nov. 1.

FCC said that as examples a three-minute weekday call between Washington D. C., and Jamaica will cost $10.50 under the new tariff instead of $17.25; a call between Washington and Hawaii will be $12.00 instead of $13.50, and a call between Washington and the Bahamas will be $6 instead of $6.75. Proportionate reductions will be made on Sunday rates also.

Mutual Life Trustee



David T. Beals

President of the Inter-State National Bank of Kansas City, Mo., elected a trustee of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York. Mr. Beals is also president of the Inter-State Cattle Loan Company of Kansas City and a member of the executive council of the American Bankers Association.

N. E. Utility Would Merge With Unit

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — New England Public Service Company has filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission an amended plan of reorganization designed to merge the company into a subsidiary, New England Industries, Inc., following the distribution of portfolio securities to stockholders.

New England owns 99.89 per cent of Central Maine Power Company's common stock, 100 per cent of Public Service Company of New Hampshire's common stock, and 39.85 per cent of Central Vermont Public Service Corporation's common stock.

New England Industries—97.22 per cent of whose common stock is held by New England—owns debt and stock of Androscoggin Mills, Bates Manufacturing Company and Hill Manufacturing Company, all of Lewiston, Maine and York Manufacturing Company, Saco, Maine; as well as stock of the Edward Manufacturing Company, Augusta, Maine., stock and income debentures of Maine Seaboard Paper Company, Bucksport, Maine, and vairous classes of stock in Keyes Fibre Company, Fairfield, Maine.

Central Maine and New Hampshire company are expected to refinance their present high dividend rate issues. Under these circumstances, New England may either dispose of its minority interest in Central Vermont or raise money from the industrial assets to increase its holdings in either or both utilities.

New England Industries would recapitalize into a single class of $20 par value common stock before the distribution of New England's common stock holdings in the three utilities and of New England Industries' common stock is made.

Holders of New England's prior lien stock would receive 60 per cent of the securities. Holders of plain preferred would receive 32.5 per cent and holders of common would be allocated 7.5 per cent.

Within each class of preferred stock the $7 series would receive 1-10 more than the $6 series.

Each of the seven manufacturing companies controlled by New England Industries will also recapitalize under the plan.

Banking Research Urged to Improve Customer Service

CHICAGO (AP)—E. S. Patterson, president of the First-Central Trust Company, Akron, Ohio, declared banks well might follow the lead of industry and set up research departments to study ways to serve customers better.

"In our institution we have had over 400 problems submitted to us since Feb. 14 of this year and the favorable responses have been tremendous," Mr. Patterson said in an address prepared for delivery to the 29th annual convention of the Financial Advertisers Association.

"We hear complaints about government competition today," he continued. "What are we going to do about it? Have we as bankers gone along with the times? Have we tried to meet government competition? In Akron the Smaller War Plants Corporation made just one loan and we sent it to them."

Urging an aggressive selling of bank services to small industries, Mr. Patterson said banks would lose a great opportunity if they failed to take advantage of the great volume of patronage in this abnormal period.

Commenting on public relations, he said "when a fundamental bank policy has changed, we have found it better public relations to give full publicity in newspaper advertisements."

John Thomas Tierney

NEW YORK (AP)—John Thomas Tierney, prominent Pittsburgh industrialist, who has passed on, was president of Koppers United Company and chairman of the Board of Koppers Co.

He was a director of the Connecticut Coke Co.; chairman of the board of the Eastern Gas & Fuel Association, and director of the Koppers Erecting Corp., Montreal Coke and Mfg. Co., Philadelphia Coke Co., Union Switch & Signal Co., Virginian Railway, Westinghouse Airbrake Co., and White Tar Co. of New Jersey.

Born in Woodland, Wis., Mr. Tierney was a graduate of the University of Wisconsin. He joined the Koppers Company in 1916 and became president of Kopper United Co. in 1933.

Transatlantic Air Service Plan Outlined

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26 (AP)—Outlining its postwar trans-Atlantic air service program, Pan American Airways has proposed that it operate 36 trips weekly with a fleet of 17 giant land planes serving half a dozen European capitals at fares as low as $148 for a flight to London.

This information was made public at a press conference last night called by Henry Friendly, P. A. A. general counsel, and John C. Leslie, manager of the Atlantic division, to discuss the data which Pan American will present at a Civil Aeronautics Board hearing later this week.

Mr. Leslie estimated a total annual traffic for a "normal" postwar year of 233,000 passengers each way, of which an estimated 128,500 would use the American Flag carrier.

The proposed fares one way were listed as New York to London $148, Paris $152, Lisbon $147, Rome $170, Berlin $161, Moscow $176.50, and Calcutta $332. By comparison, the present fares from New York to those cities are in the same order $572, $594, $525, $646, $655, $702 and $1,044.

Fares from Washington, Baltimore, Chicago and Detroit, cities for which Pan American proposes direct European service, would vary only slightly from the rates for New York embarkation.

Mr. Leslie said the estimates indicated that European traffic by cities would amount to $85,000 annually at New York, $15,000 at Chicago, $10,000 at Baltimore and Washington together, $13,000 for Boston, and $8,000 at Detroit. He estimated the air express over the route for a "normal" year at 5,700 tons.

He said the company proposed to use a new airport being planned south of Baltimore to serve both that city and Washington.

Mr. Leslie said that his company expected the trans-Atlantic route to be the most competitive air route just as it has been the most competitive steamship route and that "at least British, Russian, French, Canadian, Dutch, Belgian, Scandinavian and Swiss airlines, each backed by its own government and enjoying the support of its internal aviation will desire to engage in trans-Atlantic air transportation."

De Haas Sees Need Of Trade Controls For Several Years

PORTLAND, Maine (AP)—Dr. J. Anton de Haas, professor of international relations at Harvard Business School, said that Government controls over domestic and foreign business must continue for several years after the war to prevent inflation and shortage of goods.

He added that the United States would face a hostile world if it tried to "capture" foreign markets.

Dr. de Haas told the Western Maine Foremen's Club that pent-up purchasing power in this country if unrestrained could buy more products than could be offered in reconversion days. This demand, he said, coupled with the same demands from European countries, would make necessary some kind of "international rationing" of products.

"Our industries won't be able to supply this overlapping demand," Dr. de Haas said. He predicted European countries devastated by war would be in the market for tools to revamp their own productive industries but not for consumer goods or for second-hand tools or surpluses.

Promises in this country of unrestricted competition "don't sit well with European nations," he said. "They are afraid of American competition."

Taft Sees Petroleum Pact as Big Cartel

COLUMBUS, Ohio (AP)—United States Senator Robert A. Taft (R) of Ohio told the annual convention of the Ohio Petroleum Marketers Association that the Anglo-American petroleum agreement "might be the biggest cartel ever seen."

In an impromptu talk, he said he had not given the proposed treaty thorough study, but that his initial impression was that "while one department of the Administration was cracking down on cartels, another department was setting up in the oil field what might be the biggest cartel of all time."

He said he was certain "there was not going to be agreement" when the treaty came before the Senate for ratification, and added:

"We do have the problem of trying to promote international trade, but I don't see why we can

Rookie-Studded Bruins Open Against Canadiens Saturday

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Some idea of how the Boston Bruins will shape up in the coming National Hockey League campaign will be gained this Saturday night when their 1944-45 edition plays its opening game against Canadiens in Montreal Forum.

This will be one of two games which officially open the new N. H. L. season, New York Rangers playing at Toronto, Maple Leafs in the other. Chicago Black Hawks and Detroit Red Wings join in the following night on their home ice surfaces.

Ross Still Silent

Despite the nearness of his opening game, Manager Art Ross still has not divulged how his team will line up. From indications so far, however, including the Bruins' array in their exhibition game last Sunday against a team representing the Naval Training Station in Quebec, several things would appear to be certain.

One is that the Bruins will have a new goaltender in Harvey Bennett, a big fellow who backstopped the Oshawa Generals to the junior championship of Canada last winter. Bennett's size weighs heavily in his favor and ranks him in Ross's estimation ahead of the Olympics' sterling but little goalie of last year, Maurice Courteau.

Defense Good

Another thing is that the Bruins will have one of the best defenses in the league, with four big veterans guarding the club line. Dit Clapper will be back to pair with Pat Egan, while Johnny Crawford will operate with Jack Shewchuk, recently discharged from the Canadian Army.

And still another thing is that the Bruins will probably have five rookies in their line-up against the Stanley Cup defenders. Bill Cupolo of Niagara Falls has been playing right wing with Herb Cain and Bill Cowley, and should be in that spot Saturday evening. His job there, however, is only temporary, for Buzz Boll, who is due to join the team in Montreal, may take over later if his knee proves to be all right. Buzz, as yet has done no skating, but he is not far from being in shape because of the hard work he has done this summer on his farm near Regina.

All-Rookie Line

Frankie Mario, another rookie who played several games for the Bruins a few years ago, will probably center for two Bruin veterans, Norm Calladine and Art Jackson, while the third Boston line may be composed of three rookies—Ken Smith of Oshawa, Pete Leswick of Vancouver, and Pete Barbando of Timmons.

On paper this line-up appears stronger than a year ago when the Bruins failed to make the play-offs. Unfortunately, however, Canadiens appear as strong, if not stronger, than they were last winter, for dispatches from Canada would indicate that the N. H. L.'s special ruling this season has affected them only slightly.

Montreal Loses Three

The ruling disallows the use of any player in N. H. L. play who is deferred from military service for reasons other than physical disability. In other words, players deferred because of war work could not play hockey during the winter. So far the only players barred to Canadiens because of this rule, the dispatches have disclosed, are Phil Watson, Mike McMahon, and Gerry Heffernan. For them Coach Dick Irvin has capable replacements.

Following Saturday's game the Bruins move on to Detroit. Then they will play three more games on the road with Toronto, Chicago, and Rangers before returning to Boston to open their home season at the Garden with Chicago Black Hawks as the opposition Nov. 14.

Black Hawks Get Field and Check

CHICAGO, Oct. 26 (AP)—Manager Paul Thompson of the Chicago Black Hawks has announced he has acquired the veteran Wilfred Field, a defense man, and Lude Check, rookie left wing, on loan from the Montreal Canadiens. He said the deal was made under a National Hockey League ruling that allows such loans during the present scarcity of players when one club has more than it can use.

Field hasn't played since Feb. 16, 1941, when he broke his leg in a game here. He recently received an Army discharge.

Check played left wing last year with the Quebec Aces, Canadian amateur champions, but is untried in the professional game.

The players will join the Black Hawks before the season opener Sunday night with the Toronto Maple Leafs.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Chuck Dressen retained as coach of Brooklyn Dodgers baseball club.

Three Years Ago

New York Giants led eastern division of National Football League, Chicago Bears topped western half.

Five Years Ago

New York Giants announced they would play night baseball in 1940.

Ten Years Ago

Joe Cronin, manager and shortstop of Washington Senators, was sold to Boston Red Sox for record price of $150,000 and Lyn Lary, shortstop.

Canadiens Appear Best on Paper In Pre-Season Plans

MONTREAL, Oct. 26 (AP)—The word already has gone around the National Hockey League that the Montreal Canadiens again will be the best club in the circuit, perhaps even better than last season.

But Coach Dick Irvin wants to show that they're best not only "on paper," but on the ice as well. Dick has been drilling his players hard, paying careful attention to details, and has every member of his squad in fine shape to start the season Saturday against Boston.

Although the Canadiens lost a few players through the ruling that denies them the use of men deferred from military service for other than physical reasons, they have a wealth of new material to replace them.

Bill Durnan, last season's star goalie and winner of the Vezina Trophy, will be back in the nets with the able Paul Bibeault in reserve. Bibeault, discharged last year from the Canadian Army, has been sought by several clubs, but the Canadiens plan to keep him.

On defense, Leo Lamoureux, Glen Harmon, and Emile Bouchard remain from last year's Stanley Cup championship squad, along with Frankie Eddols, who has been on the Canadiens' list for several years and gets his first chance to play big league hockey after his discharge from the R .C. A. F.

Center Elmer Lach and Wingmen Toe Blake and Maurice Richard again will function as a unit. They provided most of the club's scoring punch last season and have performed just as well in training. Roland Rossignol, who probably will be the only rookie on the starting team, is slated to perform with Buddy O'Connor and Dutch Hiller on the second line. Rossignol comes from last year's senior amateur champion club, the Quebec Aces.

Ray Getliffe and Murphy Chamberlain are assured of places on the third line and Irvin hasn't decided whether Fernand Gauthier or Tod Campeau will work with them. Gauthier, with the New York Rangers last year, has the benefit of major league experience, but Campeau, a graduate of the Montreal Royals' Juniors, has been going at a good clip. Bob Filion will fill the same utility role he had last year.

Pro Gridders After Record With Passes

CHICAGO, Oct. 26 (AP)—Those aerial-minded professional gridders, who toss passes around a football field with the greatest of ease, are out to set another record and it looks as though it's going to be easy.

In 19 games this season, the play-for-pay boys have averaged one touchdown for every 21 plays—rushing or passing—figures released from the National Football League's Statistics Bureau disclose.

Startling Comparison

The figure is even more startling when compared with similar statistics for 1936, when it took an average of 42 plays to produce a touchdown. Last year, that figure was reduced to 22.4.

But the unbeaten Philadelphia Eagles, tied for first place in the eastern division of the league, have scored a touchdown for each 12.2 plays. Green Bay, with five victories, and with Don Hutson in the starring role, has scored on an average of once every 15 plays.

Eight years ago, when the mark of a touchdown for each 42 plays was set, the pass wasn't one of the chief offensive weapons. Today it is just about as important to the offense as the backfield itself. Consequently, the number of touchdowns scored is going up; the number of plays per touchdown is dropping.

First-Down Records

The fact that passes, and long runs, too, have played the main role in cutting down the number of plays per touchdown is revealed in the records of first downs scored by leading teams. New York, tied with Philadelphia for the Eastern division lead, has marked up but 27 first downs in three games. Philadelphia has but 30 on its record. But of New York's 692 yards gained, 245, or more than a third, have been through the air.

Philadelphia has gained 310 of 892 yards with passes, and has completed 16 of 33 for a .485 percentage.

Green Bay, with five straight victories, continues to lead the league in virtually all departments, the league's statistics show. The Packers have averaged 4.8 yards per play rushing, have scored 12 of 21 touchdowns on passes, and have intercepted 12 of their foes' passes, two of which they converted into touchdowns.

Top Lines

Defensively, Philadelphia and New York's lines appear to be tops in the league so far. The statistics show the Eagles have held their foes to an average of one yard per rush in 111 attempts. New York's mark, also for 111 rushes, is 2.3 yards.

While forward passes have been getting a big workout, laterals have been at a minimum this season. The Chicago Bears have tried nine and completed seven. Second in that department are the tailend Card-Pitts, with a three-for-three mark. Six other teams have tried one each and the other two, none.

Notes on the Sports Front

NEW YORK, Oct. 26 (AP)—In a high school football game at Chippewa Falls, Wis., recently, the two teams lined up facing the wrong goals after a score and didn't discover it until Bloomer High School carried the winning touchdown over the wrong line . . . Then the hollering began but officials decided to allow the tally and to finish the game the wrong way . . . And in Ohio a Youngstown Ursuline halfback was going for a touchdown when a Scienceville sub, ready to go into the game, dashed out from the sidelines and tackled him . . . Also in Ohio Ted Himes of Mt. Blanchard insisted on kicking the extra points bare footed. "I get a better feel of things with 'em off," he explained. He made three out of four tries.

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Hal Chase and George Sisler, conceded to be two of the best fielding first basemen in baseball, each made four errors in one contest while Zeke Bonura, noted for his stationary fielding, held the record for double plays by a first sacker—150—until Lou Gehrig broke it.

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It may be catty to mention it, but Michigan State's football team already has played the Scranton Tomcats, the Wildcats of Kentucky and Kansas State, and soon will meet the Missouri Tigers . . . The New York Rovers are "importing" two American - born hockey players from Canada. They are Roy Ahlstrand of Virginia, Minn., and Tony Dorn of Thief River Falls, Minn., who tried out with the Rangers in Winnipeg . . . Miami, Fla., High School recently ended a 32-game football winning streak that began in 1940, and Smackover, Ark., suffered its first defeat after 22 straight wins . . . When time comes for Australia to defend the Davis Cup, look for Dinny Pails, a youngster who has been giving Jack Bromwich and Adrian Quist trouble in exhibitions, to play an important role.

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When Georgia Tech's Dinkey Bowen went in to try for that field goal that beat Navy last Saturday, Assistant Coach Bobby Dodd patted his back and asked if he thought he could make it . . . Said Bowen: "You wouldn't be sending me in if you thought I couldn't, would you, coach?"

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Marine Lieut. John A. Witkoski, former Manhattan College quarterback, recently received the Silver Star and a Presidential Citation at a review in his honor at Parris Island, S. C.

Pittsburgh Holds 1st Place Firmly In Hockey League

By the Associated Press

The Pittsburgh Hornets today held first place in the western division of the American Hockey League firmly in their grasp. Scoring their fourth victory in a row last night when they whipped Providence, 6-3, Max Kaminsky's men have now won one third of their entire bag last year.

The Hornets staged a third-period rally after the Reds had knotted the count at 2-2 in the second period. Pittsburgh shot home three fast goals early in the last round to clinch the contest. After a 6-1 defeat at the hands of the Cleveland Barons on opening day, the Hornets have knocked off Providence, Cleveland, and Buffalo, and have averaged six goals a game.

In the other game last night, the Indianapolis Caps' 7-3 margin of victory over the Hershey Bears was the playing of Wing Jud McAtee, on loan from the Detroit Red Wings. McAtee scored four goals, two of them unassisted. He tallied twice in the second period in the space of 1 minute and 12 seconds.

The Wings have loaned McAtee to the Caps, a farm team, until the National Hockey League season gets under way.

Asbury Park Set With Grid Stars

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 26 — If the Navy establishment in Asbury Park, N. J., has a football team, its worries are over.

The three outstanding ball carriers of Far Western college football are going to Asbury Park after this week's games. They are:

Johnny (Red) Roesch of UCLA who has scored nine touchdowns in 71 minutes of play in five games—

Keith De Courcey, Washington University fullback, who has scored nine touchdowns in five games, and—

Gordon Gray, University of Southern California fireball, who Coach Jeff Cravath rates with the Trojan greats of all time.

So, if Asbury Park has a quarterback who can feed the ball to these boys in the T formation, it's all over but the shouting. A line, you say? The lines out here have not been able to get back fast enough to catch 'em.

American Hockey League

By the Associated Press

Result Oct. 25

Pittsburgh 6, Providence 3.
Indianapolis 7, Hershey 3.

CLASSIFIED

LEGAL NOTICES

CITY OF BOSTON

STATE ELECTION

City Clerk's office, October 26, 1944

In accordance with the provisions of the laws concerning elections, notice is hereby given that meetings of the citizens of this city, qualified to vote for State officers, will be held in the several polling places designated for the purpose by the Board of Election Commissioners, on

Tuesday, the Seventh Day of November, 1944

and all such citizens will on such date, in the several precincts in which they are entitled to vote, give in their votes for **Presidential Electors, Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, State Secretary, State Treasurer, State Auditor, Attorney-General, Senator in Congress, Representatives in Congress, Councillors, Senators in the General Court, Representatives in the General Court, Sheriff, Commissioners to apportion Suffolk County into Representative Districts; also to give in their votes "Yes" or "No" in answer to the following questions:**

QUESTION NO. 1

Proposed Amendment to the Constitution

Shall an amendment to the constitution to provide for a Fair, Concise Summary, instead of a Description, of Each Proposed Amendment to the Constitution and Each Law submitted to the People, under the Initiative and the Referendum and Certain Changes relative to the Filing of Initiative Petitions which is further described as follows:

This amendment amends Article XLVIII of the Amendments to the Constitution by striking out section three under the heading "The Initiative, II. Initiative Petitions" and inserting in place thereof a new section which provides—

That an initiative petition for a constitutional amendment or a law shall first be signed by ten qualified voters of the Commonwealth and shall be submitted to the Attorney General not later than the first Wednesday of the August before the assembling of the General Court into which it is to be introduced. It may be filed with the Secretary of the Commonwealth if the Attorney General shall certify that the measure and its title are in proper form and that it is not, affirmatively or negatively, substantially the same as any measure which has been qualified for submission or submitted to the people at either of the two preceding biennial state elections, and that it contains only subjects not excluded from the popular initiative and which are related or which are mutually dependent.

The Secretary shall provide blanks for the use of subsequent signers. He shall print at the top of each blank a fair, concise summary of the proposed measure, as determined by the Attorney General as will appear upon the ballot, together with the names and residences of the first ten signers. All such petitions, with the first ten signatures attached, shall be filed with the Secretary not earlier than the first Wednesday of the September before the assembling of the Legislature into which they are to be introduced, and the remainder of the required signatures shall be filed not later than the first Wednesday of the following December.

Section 3 of that part of said Article XLVIII under the heading "The Referendum, III. Referendum Petitions," is also amended by striking out the second sentence of such section and inserting in place thereof provisions that the Secretary shall provide blanks for the use of signers of a referendum petition on a law requesting that the operation of such law be suspended subsequent to the first ten signers and shall print at the top of each blank a fair, concise summary of the proposed law as determined by the Attorney General as it will appear upon the ballot, together with the names and residences of the first ten signers.

Section 4 of that part of said Article XLVIII under the heading "The Referendum, III. Referendum Petitions," is also amended by striking out the third sentence of such section and inserting in place thereof provisions that the Secretary shall provide blanks for the use of signers subsequent to the first ten signers of a referendum petition asking for the repeal of an emergency law or of a law which takes effect because the referendum petition does not contain a request for suspension, and shall print at the top of each blank a fair, concise summary of the proposed law as such summary will appear on the ballot together with the names and residences of the first ten signers.

Article XLVIII is further amended by striking out subheading "III. Form of Ballot" and subheading "IV. Information for Voters" under the heading "General Provisions" and inserting in place thereof new subheadings III and IV, which provide, respectively:

III. Form of Ballot

A fair, concise summary of each proposed amendment to the Constitution and each law submitted to the people, as determined by the Attorney General shall be printed on the ballot. The Secretary shall give each question a number and cause such question, except as otherwise authorized in said article of amendment, to be printed on the ballot in the following form:

In the case of an amendment to the constitution: Do you approve of the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution summarized below (here state in distinctive type, whether approved or disapproved by the general court, and by what vote thereon)? Yes.—No.

(Set forth summary here)

In the case of a law: Do you approve of a law summarized below (here state, in distinctive type, whether approved or disapproved by the general court and by what vote thereon)? Yes.—No.

(Set forth summary here)

IV. INFORMATION FOR VOTERS

The Secretary shall print and send to each registered voter the full text of every measure to be submitted to the people, together with a copy of the legislative committee's majority and minority reports, with the names of the majority and minority members and a fair, concise summary of the measure as such summary will appear on the ballot and, in such manner as may be provided by law, other arguments for and against the measure.—

which proposed amendment was approved by the General Court and in a joint session of the two branches held July 8, 1941, received 201 votes in the affirmative and 2 in the negative, and in a joint session of the two branches held May 12, 1943, received 214 votes in the affirmative and 5 in the negative—be approved?

YES	
NO	

QUESTION NO. 2.

Proposed Amendment to the Constitution.

Shall an amendment to the Constitution to provide that the General Court may prescribe the terms and conditions under which pardons of offences which are felonies may be granted which is further described as follows:—

This article of amendment to the Constitution of Massachusetts annuls Article VIII of Section 1 of chapter II of Part the Second of the Constitution, which vested the Governor, by and with the advice of the Council, with the full and unrestricted power of pardoning offences of which a person is convicted, except such as persons may be convicted of before the Senate by an impeachment of the House, and adopts a new Article VIII in place thereof.

This new Article VIII vests the pardoning power in the Governor, by and with the advice of the Council, but provides further that if the offence to be pardoned is a felony the Legislature shall have power to prescribe the terms and conditions upon which a pardon may be granted.

The new Article VIII contains the same provision as the old with relation to the ineffectiveness of pardons granted before a conviction.—

which proposed amendment was approved by the General Court and in a joint session of the two branches held July 8, 1941, received 199 votes in the affirmative and 1 in the negative, and in a joint session of the two branches held May 12, 1943, received 198 votes in the affirmative and 0 in the negative,—be approved?

YES	
NO	

QUESTION NO. 3.

Proposed Amendment to the Constitution.

Shall an amendment to the Constitution restoring Annual Sessions of the General Court and an Annual Budget which is further described as follows:—

This amendment to the Constitution of Massachusetts annuls Article LXXII of the Amendments which provided for biennial sessions of the Legislature and a biennial budget, and makes effective those earlier provisions of the Constitution and its Amendments which were annulled or affected by said Article LXXII.—

Which proposed amendment was approved by the General Court and in a joint session of the two branches held July 8, 1941, received 172 votes in the affirmative and 38 in the negative, and in a joint session of the two branches held May 12, 1943, received 188 votes in the affirmative and 52 in the negative,—be approved?

YES	
NO	

QUESTION NO. 4.

Proposed Amendment to the Constitution.

Shall an amendment to the Constitution providing for Absent Voting by Qualified Voters who by Reason of Physical Disability are unable to vote in Person which is further described as follows:—

This amendment to the Constitution of Massachusetts annuls Article XLV of the Amendments to the Constitution, which related to absentee voting and adopts in its place a new Article XLV which authorizes the Legislature to provide for voting, in the choice of any officer to be elected or upon any question submitted at an election, by qualified voters of the Commonwealth who at the time of such an election are absent from the city or town of which they are inhabitants or are unable by reason of physical disability to cast their vote in person.— which proposed amendment was approved by the General Court and in a joint session of the two branches held July 8, 1941, received 171 votes in the affirmative and 30 in the negative, and in a joint session of the two branches held May 27, 1943, received 184 votes in the affirmative and 61 in the negative,—be approved?

YES	
NO	

QUESTION NO. 5.

Law Submitted Upon Referendum After Passage.

Shall a law described as follows:— This law amends Chapter 271 of the General Laws by striking out Section 22A, as previously amended, and inserting in place thereof a new Section 22A, which provides that conducting or promoting a game of whist or bridge in connection with which prizes are offered to be won by chance, or allowing such a game to be conducted or promoted, shall not authorize the prosecution, arrest or conviction of any person for such acts under Chapter 271 of the General Laws, which deals with crimes against public policy, if the entire proceeds of the charges for admission to such games are donated solely to charitable, civic, educational, fraternal or religious purposes. This new section does not contain, as did the section now stricken out, provisions authorizing the licensing and conducting of the game of beano,—which section was approved by both branches of the General Court by vote not recorded, —be approved?

YES	
NO	

Sale of Alcoholic Beverages

To obtain a full expression of opinion, voters should vote on all three of the following questions:—

(a) If a voter desires to permit the sale in this city (or town) of any and all alcoholic beverages to be drunk on and off the premises where sold, he will vote "YES" on all three questions.

(b) If he desires to permit the sale herein of wines and malt beverages only to be drunk on and off the premises where sold, he will vote "NO" on question one, "YES" on question two and "NO" on question three.

(c) If he desires to permit the sale herein of all alcoholic beverages, but only in packages, so called, not to be drunk on the premises where sold, he will vote "NO" on question one and two and "YES" on question three.

(d) If he desires to permit the sale herein of wines and malt beverages to be drunk on and off the premises where sold and in addition other alcoholic beverages, but only in packages, so called, not to be drunk on the premises where sold, he will vote "NO" on question one and "YES" on questions two and three.

(e) If he desires to prohibit the sale herein of any and all alcoholic beverages whether to be drunk on or off the premisese where sold, he will vote "NO" on all three questions.

1. Shall licenses be granted in this city for the sale therein of all alcoholic beverages (whiskey, rum, gin, malt beverages, wines and all other alcoholic beverages)?

YES	
NO	

2. Shall licenses be granted in this city for the sale therein of wines and malt beverages (wines and beer, ale and all other malt beverages)?

YES	
NO	

3. Shall licenses be granted in this city for the sale therein of all alcoholic beverages in packages, so called, not to be drunk on the premises?

YES	
NO	

The polls at said meetings will be opened at 8 o'clock A. M. and closed at 8 o'clock P. M.

Attest:
W. J. DOYLE, City Clerk.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

FRAMINGHAM—6-room cottage, partly furnished; wood, coal; insulated; ¾ acre woods and garden; telephone; good road; school bus; 3½ miles from Framingham Center; $7000. Open for inspection all day Sunday, 5 Nixon Road. Other days by appointment. Tel. OWNER, Waltham 0727, or write 145 Newton Street, Weston.

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INSURANCE SPECIALIZING—REALTORS
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3- OR 4-RM. apt., furn. or unfurn.; Boston or commuting distance; service man's widow, 16-mo.-old son and sister. Call Bea. 3145.

BOSTON, MASS.—3-4-room furn. apt. for 3 adults; near either Kenmore or Mass. Stas., if possible. Laf. 7782 after 5 p. m.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Northwest Section preferred; furnished apartment by two adults for winter. Call MI 4179 after 1.

WANTED TO RENT

WANTED—Five- or six-room apartment or house; three adults, two small children; around $75.00; in commuting distance to New York. HA 6-5727.

STORES TO LET

STORE space for rent, good location, adjacent to The Christian Science Mother Church; Edison heat; approximately 560 square feet. Apply SHAWMUT REALTY TRUST, 15 Norway Street, Back Bay, Boston. Tel. KENmore 0482.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 58 The Fenway, Suite 10—A pleasant room with private bath for 1 or 2 persons, within 5 minutes' walk of The Christian Science Mother Church; business people preferred.

BUFFALO, N. Y., 68 Norwood Ave.—Large front room near bus lines; available November 1st. Phone: GA. 4841.

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HOME in private family, Christian Scientists, in suburbs, 50-mile radius N. Y. C., for woman, middle age, physically fit, desiring companionship; enjoys gardening and outdoor life. Write Box T-16, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

WANTED—Home for elderly lady, some care; in or near N. Y. C. Write Box R-25, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

ROOMS WANTED

YOUNG BUSINESS man wishes furnished room, midtown; private home. Write Box P-26, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

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WASHINGTON, D. C., or vicinity—Furnished or unfurnished house or apartment for family of three. Box 108, 1013 National Press Building.

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INFORMATION
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Classified advertisements are accepted for publication in any ONE edition of The Christian Science Monitor or in ALL three editions, The ATLANTIC edition circulates in the New England and Atlantic Seaboard States of U. S. A., Canada, West Indies, Central and South America, Great Britain, Ireland, Continental Europe, Africa, Asia, Australia and New Zealand. CENTRAL edition in the Central States of U. S. A. PACIFIC edition in the Pacific Coast and Mountain States of U. S. A., Alaska, Hawaii and Mexico.

Rates Per Agate Line Per Day for Help Wanted, Real Estate and other headings except Situations Wanted:

	One Edition	All Editions
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3 insertions within 7 consecutive days	.30	.60
1 insertion a week for 6 consecutive weeks	.30	.60
3 insertions a week for 4 consecutive weeks	.25	.50
6 consecutive daily insertions	.25	.50
1 insertion a week for 52 cons. weeks (on contract)	.25	.50

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1 or 2 times	.18	.35
3 times within 7 consecutive days	.15	.30
6 consecutive days	.12	.25

MINIMUM SPACE ACCEPTABLE

All advertisements must occupy at least 3 lines, set in agate type. To estimate space required for agate type, count six words for each line. When ALL CAPITAL letters are desired count four words to the line. For more detailed information, send postcard for booklet, "Classified Advertising Rates and Information," to The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

RESTAURANTS

Boston Yanks Meet Tigers In Brooklyn

Slightly shaken up, but still intact, the Boston Yanks have written off the Philadelphia Eagles' defeat as one of those things and have started preparing for their coming tussle with the Tigers in Brooklyn Sunday afternoon.

At first, it was believed that Scotty Gudmundson, brilliant triple-threat quarterback; George Cafego, the Yanks' outstanding back, and Ken Steinmetz, 18-year-old fullback who is outstanding in backing up a line, would be lost for Sunday's game, but all three will be ready for the Tigers.

Thus, with everybody available, Coach Herb Kopf will be able to present his strongest possible club against the hard-luck Tigers, who have just missed in every game. The Yanks' mentor realizes that Coach Pete Cawthon figures his charges have their first victory coming up Sunday and has been selling his boys on that fact.

Herb is working with pretty much the same club and is planning no radical line-up changes despite the one-sided Philadelphia defeat. According to Kopf, the Eagles were just red hot and the Yanks were just a couple of inches off on plays that meant the difference between no gain and touchdowns.

He feels that the club let down after its great exhibition against the Redskins, and he will give the regulars one more chance to prove their worth. Up forward, Keith Ranspot and Joe Crowley will man the ends, Ed McGee and Ed Franco will be at the tackles, and Augie Lio and Bill Walker will flank Jim Magee. Scotty Gudmundson will be at quarterback, with Bob Davis at right half. George Cafego will start at either tailback or fullback. If he is in the latter spot, Teddy Williams will be the tailback—otherwise Frank Turbert will get the call at fullback.

Trojan Gridmen Now Considered As Bowl Eleven

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 26 (AP)—Based on what they've been doing lately, the Southern California Trojans appear to be the likely nominee from the West for the Rose Bowl game New Year's Day.

They haven't lost a Pacific Conference game and they've won only one. UCLA tied them, 13-13, and so did California, 6-6. California beat UCLA, 6-0, and meets Washington Saturday in Berkeley.

The Trojans disposed of St. Mary's Pre-Flight, 6-0, and nobody thought so much of that until the following week the Pre-Flighters soundly whipped UCLA. The way Southern California thumped Washington Monday night, 38-7, stamps them as the hottest team on the Coast right now.

Will Tell the Story

These games will tell the story, however: Washington at California Saturday; California at UCLA Nov. 11; Sounthern California at California Nov. 18, and Southern California at UCLA Nov. 25. Washington plays only two Conference games this season, missed its chance by losing to the Trojans.

Biggest factor in determining the winner will be the effect of Navy transfers after Saturday's games. California loses 15 players and that just about sounds the knell of Coach Stub Allison's chances. Among those being sent elsewhere are Backs Muir and Quist, and Linemen Hachten, Madigan, and Higgins.

Southern California loses its outstanding back, Gordon Gray, and Linemen Romer and Crittenden, along with several good replacements.

Roesch Goes

UCLA will say good-bye to Johnny (Red) Roesch, who has scored nine touchdowns in 71 minutes of play, gained 797 yards, and averaged 12 yards every time he got his hands on the ball. Linemen Vannatta and Sheller will depart, too, along with Jerry Shipkey, fullback. UCLA has good replacements, however, and may miss only Roesch.

No matter who plays in the Rose Bowl, the team won't be as strong as it is now. Uncle Sam is grabbing off the good ones.

Harvard and B. C. Teams Could Meet In War Fund Game

With the exception of a date for the week end of Nov. 18-19, Boston College now has a complete football schedule. Graduate Manager of Athletics John P. Curley has announced that the Eagles' newest opponent is the Motor Torpedo Boat Squadron Training Center of Melville, R. I., with the two teams meeting at Alumni Field, Nov. 4.

The open date on the B. C. schedule would still make it possible for the Eagles to participate in the proposed War Fund round robin at Harvard Stadium, Nov. 18, but gradually this idea is slowly being lost sight of. Of the four teams, Holy Cross has a game with the P-T boys on the 19th, and Tufts is not sure it will field a team.

This leaves only Boston College and Harvard from the original quartet, and the logical question would be why not have these two teams meet for the War Fund? Earlier this month the two teams met in the Stadium before more than 40,000 spectators, with Harvard winning 13-0. Since then Harvard has ended its season, although it will begin football practice again the first week of next month, and B. C. has severely trounced C. C. N. Y. and New York University. This Saturday afternoon at Fenway Park the Eagles face Syracuse.

The rest of the B. C. schedule follows: Nov. 4—Melville P-T School at Alumni Field; Nov. 12—Brooklyn College at Fenway; Nov. 18—open; Nov. 26—Holy Cross at Fenway Park. The Harvard-B. C. game has possibilities.

Tabor in Army

Jim Tabor, third baseman for the Boston Red Sox, has been inducted into the Army and is now at Fort Devens.

Tabor is the father of two small children. During the past two offseasons, he held a defense job in a Quincy shipyard.

Need Is Seen for Providing More Libraries in Country

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Maybe there is a free public library on a tree-lined street in your town, besides book nooks in stores where you can rent a book for two or three cents a day. But, did you know that a third of the population in the United States, and many areas in Canada, have no libraries at all?

How to provide them was one of the major concerns of the American Library Association's Council meeting recently here in lieu of an annual convention.

Co-operation of smaller towns with neighboring localities was seen as one way to provide more rural libraries. More and better libraries could be had too, it was said, if some part of the revenue from income and sales taxes could be allotted for this purpose. Now public libraries must rely almost wholly on real estate taxes. And these have shrunk, or remained static, for a long time.

With an eye on the war's end, when millions of books now in Army camps will no longer be needed there, Carl Vitz, new A. L. A. president recommended such books be used to piece out rural libraries or set up new ones.

Proposed to Congress

Mr. Vitz in fact has proposed such a course to the Surplus Property Administration and to Congress, it was disclosed at the Council meeting.

"With demobilization, many camps will be closed," it was announced his proposal stated, "and millions of books will become surplus property, even if one-fourth of the camps are continued. These surplus millions can go a long way toward meeting the needs of the 35,000,000 rural and small town Americans who have no local public libraries.

The Association proposes, he said, "that the surplus books, articles of library equipment, and other library materials, be transferred to the states and territories for the use of people without libraries, or with very limited facilities, as the best means of conserving the Government's investment in them."

These books, he explained, are valued at $1 or more per volume. Thrown on second-hand stands they could bring only a few cents a piece.

The A. L. A. asks that the books be divided among the states through the U. S. Office of Education, in proportion to each state's rural population; that they be alloted to counties and groups of counties within the states by the official state library extension agencies.

It's asked that the Federal Government furnish some funds to make the books immediately available to the people through organized libraries, but that there be no federal control of libraries within the states.

10,000,000 Books Donated

Some idea of the success of the Victory Book Campaign — aimed at providing books for men and women in the armed services—can be had from the fact that more than 10,000,000 usable books were thus donated, Mr. Vitz told the Council.

"The library program carried on by the armed forces is a source of pride," he declared. "Four years ago, when the building of our great Army began, library service was included in the plans. The program was developed by an A. L. A. member, Lieut. Col. Ray Trautman. Today, almost everywhere in large concentrations of our forces as well as in isolated outposts, on transports, and in hospitals, books and libraries are available, fitting as essential parts into the military's far reaching educational and recreational program."

In a resolution recommending that communities with a population of less than 25,000 develop library co-operation with neighboring localities, rather than set up independent libraries, Mrs. Loleta Dawson Fyan, Chairman of the Association's Library Extension Board, said:

"Books and library service have demonstrated their value to the armed forces, to war industry, and to civilian understanding of war and postwar problems. They can contribute also to the readjustment of the returned serviceman and industrial worker, and to the transition from war to peace."

Bold planning, developed state by state and co-ordinated through official planning agencies and civic groups to this end is needed, it was said.

Chicago Election Commission Promises Vote-Machine Study

By Grace Miller

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Chicago appears a step nearer the use of voting machines in place of the present paper ballot system with its attendant loopholes for making mistakes, though it still may be several years away.

Those in favor of the mechanical machines claim they greatly lessen the chance for fraud and errors to creep in; and that they are cheaper in the long run—eventually paying for themselves.

Recently a dozen civic organizations, headed by the Woman's City Club, obtained a promise from the Chicago Election Commission to study the whole question of voting machines, with a view to placing the proposition before the voters at the judiciary election next June.

While at first glance this may not appear a great step forward, champions of the voting machines are satisfied. The matter is of such great importance, they say, that they can readily understand why the Election Commission needs time for an investigation of means, methods, and costs, and to see what results have been obtained in cities and states now using this method of voting.

As it stands, the Illinois Legislature passed a law in 1943 authorizing the use of voting machines in any community where the people first signified in a referendum that they wanted them.

Then along came war priorities that prevented their manufacture. Only one county in the State, Rock Island, managed to install the machines before the priorities went into effect. It is a stanch champion of them, after proving them in two elections, Mrs. Catherine C. Mulberry, President of the Woman's City Club of Chicago, says.

Information came a month or two ago, says Mrs. Mulberry, that the Government had released priorities for the manufacture of some voting machines, and they would be available in quantity shortly after the war, if not sooner.

So the Woman's City Club and other civic groups went to the Election Commission. It was hoped to have a referendum placed on the Nov. 7 ballot, but time did not permit the needed investigation, the commissioners felt.

In all, 22 states have authorized the use of mechanical voting machines, Mrs. Mulberry says. New York was the first State to adopt them, and no election in that State is legal unless they are used. Rhode Island also has a State-wide law. The other 20 states use them in at least some communities.

A few years ago Chicago adopted a permanent registration system. This has done away with some fraud at election time, by making it difficult for persons to use fictitious names. However, it is pointed out, there still remain, under the ballot system, plenty of chances for fraud and mistakes.

For one thing, Mrs. Mulberry explains, mistakes creep in because of fatigue attached to counting the paper ballots. Election boards sometimes work from 5 o'clock in the evening until noon the next day, and under great pressure and confusion. There is the possibility, too, of stuffing the ballot box during election day when someone's back is turned. These things cannot occur with a mechanical count by means of voting machines, Mrs. Mulberry says.

The path to a blanket use of the machines in Chicago isn't an entirely easy and quick one, however, even supposing a referendum is had and approved in June, it is explained.

Canada to Set Up 15 Rehabilitation Centers in Nation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Discharged servicemen will receive advice and assistance for re-entrance to civilian life at 15 rehabilitation centers across Canada, the first and largest of these to be established in Toronto, according to Walter S. Woods, Associate Deputy Minister with the Department of Pensions and National Health.

The opening of the centers, with a trained staff numbering several hundred persons, will depend on the speed with which such a staff can be obtained, said Mr. Woods. Preference will be given, wherever possible, to veterans of this war and World War I, he said.

Advice and assistance will be given on such matters as whether or not a serviceman should continue his pre-enlistment educational course or should train for a certain type of work; the types of benefit to which he is entitled; as well as every phase of rehabilitation, counseling, information and administrative, as he is faced with the problem of adjusting himself to peacetime conditions and earning a living.

Racial Relations Award Judges Are Announced

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 26—Announcement of the names of the five judges for the award for outstanding achievement in white-Negro relations offered by the Race Relations Department of the Federal Council of Churches was made by Dr. George E. Haynes, executive secretary of the department, today. The award will be presented in February, 1945.

The judges are Virginia Dabney, editor of the Richmond Times-Dispatch, Richmond, Va.; Dorothy Canfield Fisher, author, Burlington, Vt.; Judge William H. Hastie, dean of Howard University Law School, Washington, D. C.; Leslie Pinckney Hill, president, Cheyney Training School for Teachers, Cheyney, Pa.; and Dr. Samuel M. Lindsay, Economic Advisor of the Harmon Foundation, and Professor Emeritus, Columbia University.

Connecticut

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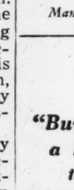
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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

WALL PAPER
All Trends
Consultant
DECORATOR SERVICE
For Town or Country
ALEXANDER'S
Distributors
Sherwin-Williams Paint
137-02 Northern Blvd. FL. 3-6722-3

TWEEDS
HABERDASHERS HATTERS
MANHATTAN SHIRTS
ACCESSORIES
37-05 Main St. Flushing, N. Y.
63-17 Roosevelt Ave. Woodside, N. Y.

Pictures Framing Gifts
THE GLASSCRAFT SHOP
136-72 Roosevelt Avenue
Independence 3-4400
MIRRORS VENETIAN BLINDS
PAINTINGS

FLUSHING—Bayside

For Better Garden Work
ALLEY POND NURSERY
HANS RUNGE
Landscaping Done Anywhere
No job too large or too small.
Horace Harding Blvd. and 232nd Street
BA. 9-6450

FOREST HILLS

RADIO REPAIRS
Dependable service all makes radios. Written Guarantee One Year. Anywhere in Queens
BERKLEY'S Est. 1925
Call Nearest Branch
JAMAICA 6-1200 BOULEVARD 8-3300
HAVEMEYER 9-5500 FLUSHING 9-4600
Main Office and Laboratories
112-43 QUEENS BLVD. (76th Ave.)

MAKE OUR SERVICE A PART OF YOUR CLOTHES CONSERVATION PROGRAM

Efficient Cleaners, Inc.
72-06 Austin Street Bou 8-4786
BO 8-9677

Tennis Grill
Delicious Home Cooking
6 Burns St. Forest Hills, N. Y.

CLEANING
Carpets and Rugs
A Complete Service
New and Used Carpets for Sale
HOPKINS-JONES CORPORATION
109-30 159 Street REpublic 9-5360

NEW YORK

FOREST HILLS
(Continued)

Leslie's
DRESSES — COATS
SUITS
For Town and Country
CONTINENTAL AVE., COR. AUSTIN ST.
FOREST HILLS, N. Y.

FREEPORT

Walk-Over
for Men and Women

Florsheim and Gold Cross Shoes
LARGE JUVENILE DEPT.
The New Shoe Store
Established 1910
32 MAIN STREET 46 SO. MAIN STREET
HEMPSTEAD FREEPORT
Exclusive but not expensive

Always Pleased to Serve
Beier's
FOR HALLOWEEN
Famous Candies and Ice Cream
Luncheon
30 W. MERRICK RD., NEAR CHURCH ST.
TEL. FREEPORT 1874

FLOWERS
for Every Occasion
A. Adam and Daughters
53 W. Merrick Road Tel. Freeport 2435

BURTON SHOPS
Ladies' Ready to Wear
79 So. Main St. 6 Park Place
Freeport, N. Y. Morristown, N. J
148 No. Sycamore Street
Petersburg, Va.

VOGUE BEAUTY SALON

Artistic
Beauty Culture
Specializing in Permanent Waves
23 South Main Street
Freeport 4059

UNITED FOOD STORE
HERMAN REIMER, Prop.
BIRDS EYE
Groceries and Delicatessen
27 So. Main St. Call FREE. 913-923

GLOVERSVILLE

TREHER & JUNG
Plumbing–Heating
15 BLEEKER STREET
PHONE 2130

NEW FALL STYLES IN
FOOT REST ENNA JETTICK
AND BETTY BARRETT
Shoes for Women Are Here
Charles W. Brookins
60 N. MAIN ST.

Sportleigh
CLASSIC COATS
Exclusive with
ARGERSINGER'S

GREAT NECK

GREAT NECK TRUST CO.
Established 1917
Complete Banking Service
Member
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
Telephone Great Neck 4500-1-2

Genuine Fur Animals
Toys
Greeting Cards and Personalized Stationery
R. A. PYLE LETTER SHOP
9 Station Plaza Great Neck 2920

Come for Sunday Dinner!
"The Hidden House"
Open daily except Mondays
Luncheon—Tea—Dinner
Parties
GOOD HOME COOKING
661 Northern Blvd., Great Neck, Long Island
TELEPHONE 3281

FINE JEWELRY
Watches Repairs
Clocks of all
Novelties Kinds

ALBERT ANTOR
72 MIDDLE NECK ROAD Pone G. N. 45

HEMPSTEAD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: Hempstead 2858. Hours: daily
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

HENRI HAIRSTYLIST
267 Fulton Avenue Hempstead 6021
YOU CAN AFFORD AN EXTRA BOND

Fredericks
SUITS—GOWNS—COATS
DRESSES
264 Fulton Avenue Phone 26

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable laundry advertised in The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW YORK

HEMPSTEAD
(Continued)

VISIT OUR NEW FURNITURE DEPARTMENT
We know you will like its many attractive features.
★ See our Fine Furniture, charmingly displayed "as you'll use it" in your own home.
★ Shop and Buy in a leisurely manner.
★ Open every Friday and Saturday evening.
★ Purchase by cash, 30 day charge or on the Budget Plan.
★ We carry fine quality furniture by leading manufacturers.
★ Rugs conveniently located in same department.
To reach the new department take elevator directly from lobby to the
SECOND FLOOR
FRANKLIN SHOPS, Inc.
Greater Long Island's Dept. Store
HEMPSTEAD, NEW YORK

ARNELL MEN'S SHOP
Inc.
HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.
262 FULTON AVENUE
Hemp. 76
YOU CAN AFFORD AN EXTRA BOND
featuring
Hickey - Freeman
Stein - Bloch Clothes
Manhattan Shirts
Stetson and Knox Hats

Offenhauer Collins
Smart Woman's Specialty Shop
OPEN TUESDAYS
TILL 9 P. M.
730 Franklin Avenue
Garden City 5660

C. J. WILLIAMS, Inc.
PAINT AND WALL PAPER
C. J. WILLIAMS
11 NORTH FRANKLIN ST.
HEMPSTEAD, L. I.
2783 ATLANTIC AVE., 1519 FULTON ST.
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Headquarters for
FIREPLACE EQUIPMENT
ALL TYPES
H. BLUMBERG & SONS
278 FRONT STREET
Let's All Back the Attack!

Buy War Bonds
-ON- LONG ISLAND
It's **ALBERT'S** *FOR Quality Furniture*
267 FRONT ST. HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.

HOLLIS

E. V. BRAND & SON, Inc.
EDITH M. BRAND, Pres.
Real Estate — Insurance
Management—Appraisals
Mortgage Loans
Established 1893
Member L. I. Real Estate Board
191-22 JAMAICA AVE. HOLLIS 5-7000

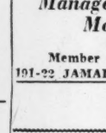
ITHACA

Save Your Time and Save Your Car
Join Gulf's Anti-Breakdown Club by making an appointment for Gulf's Protective Maintenance Services for your car.
SERVICENTER, Inc.
Cayuga and Green Sts. Ph. 2128

CONGOWALL
The Flexible, Easy-to-Clean Wall Covering of Permanent Beauty. For new or old walls. Easy to install. Choice of 5 Colors.
BETTER PAINT and WALL PAPER **SERVICE**
216 N. AURORA ST. PHONE 2130

SEWING SHOP
Dressmaking, Remodeling, Alterations. Coats Relined, Buttons Covered and Hemstitching
"Everything Needle Will Do"
DUNCKER ART SHOP
EIDA A. DUNCKER
Dial 6051 205 N. Aurora Street

TIME HOSPITAL



wishes to thank Readers of The Christian Science Monitor for their patronage and patience during these times.
206 E. Seneca Street Phone 3-2161

Harper Method
Our skillfully trained operators use only Harper Method materials for hair.
NANCY M. BROWN
Savings Bank Bldg. M. 20
PHONE 2522

JACKSON HEIGHTS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Tel. HA 4-3060. Hours: 9 a. m. to noon. Monday, Wednesday, Friday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Shelley
ARROW SHIRTS
37-16 82ND STREET HA. 9-8927
We're an exclusive ARROW AGENCY with the most complete line of ARROW Shirts on Long Island.

Queens Retail Furriers
Bill John Siotkas
Repairing Cleaning
Restyling
37-41 82nd Street NE. 9-5525

NEW YORK

JACKSON HEIGHTS
(Continued)

CLARK'S
Dresses • Coats
Sportswear
37-50 82ND STREET

Fred's Quality Market
MEATS—POULTRY—SEA FOOD
The Most Modern Meat Market in Queens—*Prompt Deliveries*
82-13 Roosevelt Ave. Newtown 9-8410

Hoffman's
3727 82ND STREET
Curtains Draperies
Linens and Yard Goods

Cyril W. Anderson
37-43 82nd Street HA 9-6550
"The Londoner" Clothes, $35 upward
FURNISHINGS DOBBS HATS
CUSTOM CLOTHES

JACKSON HEIGHTS COMMUNITY GARAGE, Inc.
Roosevelt at 79 St. Hav 4-3506—3507
HEADQUARTERS FOR PRESTOLITE BATTERIES
24-Hour Charging Service
DEPENDABLE—RESPONSIBLE

Dulion's
Serving Dinner Only
Weekdays 5:00 to 8:00 P. M.
Sundays 12:30 to 8:00 P. M.
HAV. 6-1079 37-38 90th Street

JAMAICA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: Ja 6-1141. Hours: 11 a. m. to 4 p. m. exc. Thurs., Sat., Sun. and Holidays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The GLOVE SHOPS
Featuring
Our Own Make KID GLOVES
FREE REPAIR SERVICE
164-17 JAMAICA AVENUE AND
147-07 JAMAICA AVENUE

FRIES & BURMEISTER
complete INSURANCE protection
Real Estate Management
171-08 Jamaica Avenue
Rep. 9-8070-8071

Founded 1870
J. KURTZ & SONS
Aristocraft Quality Furniture
Floor Coverings
CHARGE ACCOUNTS INVITED
162-24 Jamaica Avenue
Corner N. Y. Blvd. Opp. Merrick Theatre

JAMESTOWN

NELSON & BUTTS, Inc.
FLORISTS
Cut Flowers
Floral Decorations
17 N. Main Street
Phone 6888

QUALITY APPAREL
for Men, Women, Children
HOMEFURNISHINGS
Bigelow's
ABRAHAMSON-BIGELOW COMPANY

CUSTOM-MADE SLIP COVERS
Superlative Workmanship
NELSON'S

Lawson's
Makes any house a Better Home
JAMESTOWN, N. Y.
For Home Furnishings
For Home Modernization
For Home Decoration

KENMORE

EXPANDING
In addition to doing the finest class of cleaning, we have new fur cleaning and glazing machines.
Most Beautiful Plant
Most Beautiful Work
Most Beautiful Service
EUCLID CLEANERS
3110 Delaware Avenue
RI. 8127

Kenmore Coal & Ice Co.
LACKAWANNA ANTHRACITE
Moving
Furnace Cleaning
Doner-Hanna Coke
16 LINCOLN BLVD.
RI. 1320

Lincoln Market
2837 Delaware Avenue De 5800
We Feature Monarch Products

KENMORE BEST FUEL SERVICE
John Wiles, Proprietor
Jeddo-Highland Coal
Semet-Solvay Coke
Charcoal Wood
91 Euclid Avenue Riverside 6140

NEW YORK

LITTLE NECK

Agents for
Elizabeth Arden, Dorothy Gray, Lentheric, Helena Rubinstein, Yardley and DuBarry—lines of exclusive cosmetics.
A. BUDINOFF
Dispensing Chemist
Northern Blvd. and Brewvale Lane
Little Neck, N. Y. Phone Bayside 9-8200

MARATHON HARDWARE
Prop. Kenneth D. Sainsbury
NORTHERN BLVD. Near MARATHON AVE.
The House Full of Hardware

Allen's Greenhouses
Fresh Cut Flowers
Floral Designs for All Occasions
A welcome gift always
5440 Little Neck Pkwy. Tel. Imp. 4146

LYNBROOK

Red Ash Coal Company
INCORPORATED
Koppers Coke Coal White Red Fuel Oil
BUDGET PLANS AVAILABLE
Hendrickson and R. R. Aves.
Lynbrook, N. Y. Tel. Lyn. 10280

JOHN J. LAKE & SON
Paint—Wallpaper
Distributors of Barreled Sunlight Cabots-Dutch Boy Products
88 Atlantic Ave., Lynbrook, N. Y.
Phone Lynbrook 3155

For Better Cleaning
Call Lynbrook 1414
20% discount for cash and carry
Merrick Rd. Cleaners & Dyers Co.
547 Merrick Road, Lynbrook, N. Y.

LYNBROOK—Malverne

HENRY'S DEPT. STORE
Men's, Boys', Women's and Children's
WEARING APPAREL
Simplicity Patterns
Church Street, Malverne, L. I., N. Y.
Post Office Bldg. Lyn. 5282

MAMARONECK

Mamaroneck
Individual Laundry, Inc.
W. Roy Halsey, Mgr.
MAMARONECK AVE. and NEW STREET
MAMARONECK, N. Y.
Telephones Rye 1121, Scarsdale 2726
Mamaroneck 2840
No connection with any other Laundry or with any of a similar name

MANHASSET

ROSE RADIO ELECTRIC
369 PLANDOME ROAD
4 Sales • And • Service 4
Telephone Manhasset

Céle of MANHASSET
Millinery
5 HILLSIDE AVENUE

Wright Hardware
MANHASSET
Long Island's Finest Hardware Store

Arrow DISTRIBUTING CO.
U. S. Government Inspected Horse Meat
Complete Line of Pet Foods and Supplies
Munsey Park Shopping Center
Northern Blvd. Manhasset 740

The RADIANT SHOP
OF MANHASSET
Infants', Kiddies', Juniors' and Ladies' Apparel
471 Plandome Rd. Manhasset 2104

MUNSEY FOOD CENTER
Tom Gunnard
Groceries Delicatessen
Dairy Fruits
35-53 Northern Blvd., Manhasset
Delivery Service Tel. Manhasset 784

MOUNT VERNON

Milady Beauty Salon
MR. HARRY
Hair Stylist
105 Prospect Avenue
Mo. 8-7071

FENNELL'S
110-112-114 Fourth Avenue
Mount Vernon, N. Y.
★
Retailers of Fine Furniture for Over 60 Years

GUERNSEY MILK
Emmadine FARMS INC.
Direct From Our Farms at
HOPEWELL JUNCTION, N. Y.
PHONE WHITE PLAINS 8810

Let Us Take Care of Your Clothes
John Petronio Propietor
THE CIRCLE VALET
Tel. MO. 8-9161
OAKLEY and GRAMATAN AVENUE

CHELSEA
"Service That Satisfies"
Fireproof Storage Warehouse, Inc.
MOVING—STORAGE—PACKING
MO. 8-3434 37 So. 6th Avenue

NEW YORK

MOUNT VERNON
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Tel. Mount Vernon 8-8177. Hours: Daily.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

All Forms of
INSURANCE
MURRAY, SCHOEN & MORGAN, Inc.
MO 8-6500
Hartford Fire Insurance Agency
17 SO. THIRD AVE., MT. VERNON, N. Y.

William J. Fee Coal Co.
COAL FUEL OIL
DELCO HEAT OIL BURNERS
15 So. Third Ave., Mt. Vernon
Mo 8-8884 Fa 4-3948 NE 2-1412

Leab & Meyers
Oldest Established JEWELERS in Mt. Vernon
for Lovely Gifts
Mo. 8-6143 7 Gramatan Ave.

Marion Young
RESTAURANT
Luncheon • Afternoon Tea
Dinner
Pilgrim Room is available for parties
MO. 7-4073 57 Prospect Ave.

THE LANGDON SHOP
The Man's Shop of Westchester
13 FOURTH AVENUE
MT. VERNON, N. Y.

NEW ROCHELLE

The Utmost in Protection
against all weathers: Johns-Manville Roofing and Siding for your home! The utmost in value, too: Johns-Manville Roofing and Siding is made from rugged, time-defying materials—can be applied right over the old, thus giving you extra insulation—and there's no repainting or maintenance expense.
For the utmost in satisfaction, reroof and reside with Johns-Manville. Phone 2-1000 for a free estimate today. Monthly terms.

NEW ROCHELLE COAL & LUMBER CO.

Leaf's
FINE FURS
506 Main Street, New Rochelle, N. Y.

Neilsen's
CANDIES
Gift Package.....1.00 per lb.
Home Package.....70c per lb.
587 NORTH AVENUE

Coronet Tea Room
16 Lockwood Ave., New Rochelle, N. Y.
Private Parties
NEw Rochelle 2-9658

GUERNSEY MILK
Emmadine FARMS INC.
Direct From Our Farms at
HOPEWELL JUNCTION, N. Y.
PHONE WHITE PLAINS 8810

LEONARD *Talner*
JEWELER
565 MAIN ST., NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

NEW YORK CITY

Borough of Bronx

Mildred Beauty Salon

55-57
West Fordham Road
Bronx, N. Y.
Ph. FOrdham 4-3090
NICK ROMANO

Borough of Brooklyn

TREPEL BROOKLYN *Flowers*
1060 Flatbush Ave.
Cor. Beverly Rd.
DUCK. 2-7876
THE BEAUTY OF TREPEL SERVICE
Flowers, no matter how beautiful, unless skillfully arranged, lose the effect of purpose. TREPEL floral arrangements are always EXQUISITE but not EXPENSIVE.

JUELL M.
BIE
Certified Gemologist
SHore Road 8-1514
7810 Fifth Avenue
REGISTERED JEWELER AMERICAN GEM SOCIETY

SH. 8-7252
bunny sherman
Millinery
7712 5TH AVENUE BROOKLYN, N. Y.

NOSTRAND CORSET SHOP
The GOSSARD Line of Beauty
Elizabeth Cullimore, Graduate Corsetiere
Professional Fitting for your Fall and Winter Ensembles
LINGERIE—HOSIERY
738 Nostrand Ave. SLocum 6-6931

GOLDMAN'S
Brooklyn's Largest Yarn Shop
Featuring all latest type yarns and shades. Free instructions.
BUY BONDS
4417 13TH AVE. TEL. WINDSOR 8-9889

NEW YORK

NEW YORK CITY

Borough of Brooklyn
(Continued)

Emile's
SANS-SOUCI
Hairdressing Studio
For Exclusive Clientele
4919 13th Avenue Windsor 6-3035

Borough of Manhattan

Harper Method
HarperCOLD Permanent Waves
Complete Harper Method Beauty Services for the Hair, Scalp, Skin and Hands.
MAY L. MILLER
The Hotel Brittany Ph. Stuyvesant 9-0814

Borough of Richmond
(Staten Island)

PORT RICHMOND

LOBELS
Children's Dept. Store
TOTS TO TEENS
Estab. 1928
174 Richmond Avenue

WEST NEW BRIGHTON

RICHMOND COUNTY SAVINGS BANK
MAIN OFFICE
Castleton and Taylor St., W. New Brighton
Richmond Ave. and Castleton Ave.
Port Richmond

SONIA PYT
Hairdresser
801 Castleton Avenue
West New Brighton, Staten Island
Telephone Gibraltar 2-7174
PERMANENTS

NIAGARA FALLS

BELLEVUE DRESS SHOPPE
1809 MAIN ST. NIAGARA FALLS N.Y.
Niagara Falls' Leading Dress Shop
TELEPHONE 6094

JOHN BINGENHEIMER COAL CO.
'blue coal'
SEMET-SOLVAY COKE

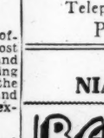
PATCHOGUE—Medford

Island Coal & Lumber Co.
COMPLETE LINE
INSULATING MATERIALS
SASH and DOORS
ROOFING MATERIALS
Medford, L. I., N. Y. Ph. Patchogue 419

PELHAM

GUERNSEY MILK
Emmadine FARMS INC.
Direct From Our Farms at
HOPEWELL JUNCTION, N. Y.
PHONE WHITE PLAINS 8810

PEL MARKET



Fruits, Vegetables and Groceries
Phone PElham 8-1623
Special Attention to Phone Orders
29 FIFTH AVENUE
Pelham, N. Y.

PORT CHESTER

BEDDING BY
OSTERMOOR
STEARNS & FOSTER
and SIMMONS
Joseph Tunick & Sons, Inc.
103-105 NO. MAIN STREET

Larry Strong
HAIRDRESSER
Permanent Waving a Specialty
220 Westchester Avenue
Telephone 3467

Neilsen's
CANDIES
Gift Package.....1.00 per lb.
Home Package.....70c per lb.
173 WESTCHESTER AVENUE

ANNIVERSARY MONTH
This is our
38th YEAR
of better values
W. T. GRANT CO.
PORT CHESTER

POUGHKEEPSIE

LUCKEY'S IS OPEN EVERY FRIDAY NIGHT 'TIL 9
Shop with your family and your friends, and shop until nine. All departments, including the cafeteria, in full operation.
Luckey, Platt & Company

QUEENS VILLAGE

DOMESTIC PAINT CO.
Paint Wallpaper
Art Supplies
214-71 Jamaica Avenue, Queens Village
Branch 89-61 165th Street, Jamaica

NEW YORK

QUEENS VILLAGE
(Continued)

Queens Upholstery
Custom-Made Living Room Pieces on Display in our Showroom
We also do Remodeling and Recovering
Occasional Tables and Lamps
215-37 JAMAICA AVENUE
QUEENS VILLAGE, N. Y.

RICHMOND HILL

Vir. 9-2314 Established 1898
A. F. Ritter & Son
WALLPAPERS and PAINTERS' SUPPLIES
9612 101st Avenue Ozone Park, N. Y.

JOHN LUCK
Delicatessen
Home Cooked Food a Specialty
Virginia 9-2110 106-09 Jamaica Avenue

Arthur A. Siegler, Inc.
Fire and Automobile Insurance
Whatever your insurance needs:—
We can supply them or give counsel.
LAURELTON 8-2357 8-2555

There is still enough time to have your fur coat remodeled before cold weather sets in.
Remodeling, Repairing
Cleaning and Glazing
COHEN'S FUR SHOP
Jamaica Avenue, Corner 104th Street

Visit the
E. P. THOET DRESS SHOP
112-07 Myrtle Ave. VI. 7-3787
For Smart
Dresses, Suits and Coats

RICHMOND HILL Woodhaven

JACK & JILL KIDDIE SHOPS
3 STORES CONVENIENTLY LOCATED
90-17 Jamaica Ave., Woodhaven
115-13 Jamaica Ave., Richmond Hill
148-15 Jamaica Ave., Jamaica

ROCHESTER

BRIGHTON PLACE DAIRY
"Sealtest Milk"
45 Fulton Ave. Glenwood 144
Sealtest Radio Program
9:30-10:00 P. M. Every Thursday

THE FLOWER BOX
"Flowers for Every Occasion"
622 East Main Street
We Deliver Main 4712

CROUCH & BEAHAN CO.
COAL—COKE—OIL
LUMBER—TRIM
99 Dewey Avenue Glen 350

HOME AUTO
—RADIO—
REPAIRS
FM SERVICE COMPANY
"MASTERS OF RADIO PROBLEMS"
Staff of factory trained technicians.
380 Winton Rd. No. Culver 6315

CHAS. DOERFLINGER
MARKET — GROCERY
Manufacturer of Fine
SAUSAGE
We Specialize in Home
DRESSE POULTRY
423 Parsells Avenue
We deliver Culver 451-452

SELLING YOUR HOME?
List With
J. E. GOUTREMOUT
REALTOR
802 Union Trust Building
Main 5580 Rochester

J. E. Thompson COMPANY
WOMEN'S WEAR
of Smart Individuality
78 CLINTO.. AVENUE, SOUTH
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

COAL
Famous Reading Anthracite
Laundered Coal
IRONDEQUOIT COAL & SUPPLY CO.
149 Ridge Rd., East Glen 6161

WEEKS HOUSE
GRACE HOWE WEEKS
Dinners Sundays and Evenings
Luncheon, Banquets, Shower and Wedding Parties
1339 Lake Ave. at Seneca Parkway
Glenwood 7009

Crossword Quiz Answers

S	O	P	R	A	N	O
A	▨	C	A	T	▨	P
U	S	▨	T	▨	S	E
L	O	G	▨	A	A	R
▨	N	E	L	L	I	E
S	▨	N	▨	G	▨	T
C	L	E	M	E	N	T
O	▨	R	▨	R	▨	A
T	H	A	L	I	A	▨
S	A	L	▨	A	C	T
M	D	▨	H	▨	E	R
A	▨	S	U	N	▨	E
N	E	P	T	U	N	E

NEW YORK

ROCHESTER
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone Stone 2863. Hours: 9 to 10 a. m Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Beck
CLEANERS · DYERS · FURRIERS
Cash and Carry Stores
TITUS AVE.—at COOPER
PARK AVE.—at OXFORD
UNIVERSITY AVE.—at CULVER
MONROE AVE.—at ELMWOOD
RIDGE RD. W.—at DEWEY

REPAIRS
to All Makes
FURNACES
Furnaces for essential replacement
SCHAFER HEATING CO.
384-386 South Avenue Stone 3308

We have the new Cold Ray Permanent
MAY DUCAT RYAN
BEAUTY PARLOR
810 Temple Bldg., 14 Franklin St

WALTER G. LAUTERBACH
Jeweler
Store Hours: 1:30 P. M. to 6:00 P. M
681 Clinton Avenue North

ROCKVILLE CENTRE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
telephone 3762. Hours: 9 to 1 daily exc. Sun
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FOR HALLOWEEN PARTIES
Homestead Candies
Mail Orders Filled
39 North Park Avenue R. V. C. 3749

Charles W. Grabau
SEEDS—FERTILIZER
SCOTT'S SEEDS
171 SUNRISE HIGHWAY
Telephone Rockville Centre 418

HERMAN BROWN
MEN'S WEAR

Featuring Stetson Hats, Manhattan Shirts, Interwoven Socks and Bostonian Shoes.
7 So. Park Ave. RVC 2340

LIONEL E. WEEKS
Moving and Storage
51 Maple Avenue
Telephone Rockville Centre 120

Mortgages — Insurance — Property Management
HELEN W. ZEPP
Realtor
264 Sunrise Highway, 2 Doors E. of Park Avenue
Specializes in large selection of fine homes.
Phone Rockville Centre 2222

PARK AVENUE FURRIERS

Coats Made to Order and Ready-to-Wear
Remodeling
Repairing
Established 1927
R. V. C. 6771 276 SUNRISE HIGHWAY

JOHN C. WEGHORN AGENCY, INC.
Insurance
102 Maiden Lane, New York
Tel. Whitehall 3-5633
35 Oakdale Road
Tel. Rockville Centre 3787

SCARSDALE

DELLWOOD
Creami-Rich
MILK
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Wit and Wisdom, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Camera Club

Stamp Notes

(AP) Feature

Four new U. S. stamps will appear between Oct. 30 and Nov. 2, with a three cent commemorative marking the 50th anniversary of motion pictures as the latest addition to the list.

The motion picture commemorative, pictured here, will be placed on sale Oct. 31 at Hollywood, Calif., and New York. It portrays

service men and women watching a motion picture at a South Pacific base.

Collectors of first day covers may send a maximum of ten addressed envelopes to the postmasters at Los Angeles 52, Calif., and New York 1, N. Y., with cash or money orders to cover the cost of stamps to be affixed.

The new 13 and 17-cent special delivery stamps will be first placed on sale at Washington Oct. 31 and the five-cent Korea "flag stamp" will go on sale at Washington Nov. 2. First day cover orders should be mailed to the Postmaster, Washington 13, D. C., for all three stamps.

The Post Office department also has announced that the Idaho and Vermont Statehood issues of 1940 and 1941 have been removed from sale at the Philatelic Agency. First day sales of the three-cent Philippine commemorative Sept. 27 totaled $31,680.24 from the sale of 1,056,008 stamps. There were 214,885 first day covers canceled.

Russia continues to issue commemoratives. . . J. and H. Stolow of New York report three new stamps honoring Chapaev, Shchors and Lazo, described as heroes of the Civil War, are Moscow's latest contributions to philately. . . . Cuba has reissued its victory stamp, which is obligatory for all mail, in gray instead of orange.

Bolivia has added two postage and four airmail stamps to its set marking its Dec. 20, 1943, revolution in which President Enrique Penaranda was ousted from office. Two postage values previously were reported.

The new stamps are one boliviano and 2.40-B values which depict the clasped hands of what appear to be a government official and a worker with the Bolivian flag in the background and the inscription "Unido Por La Patria." Two of the airmails, the 40-centavos and one boliviano values, feature an eagle symbol while an airplane appears on the 1.50 and 2.50-B values.

Plastic "Gold"

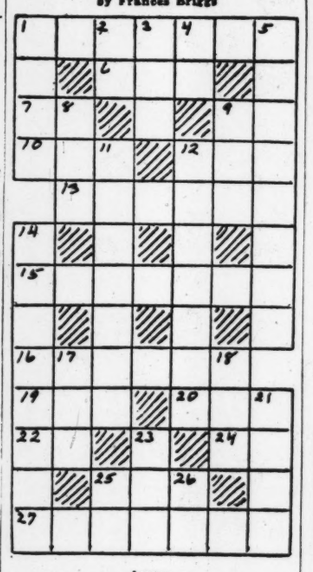
The little "gold" honorable discharge buttons which now grace so many buttonholes are in reality a gold-plated plastic.

A Verse for Today . . .

He hath made the earth by his power, he hath established the world by his wisdom, and hath stretched out the heavens by his discretion.—JER. 10:12

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across
1—Who would have title role in "Daughter of the Regiment"?
6—What is first animal mentioned in "Hey Diddle, Diddle"?
7—You and me.
9—Symbol for selenium is what?
10—What book is signed by a ship's master?
12—Berne, Switzerland, is surrounded on three sides by what river?
13—Who is escorted home from Aunt Dinah's quilting party?
15—What was first name of author of "A Visit from St. Nicholas"?
16—Who was the Muse of comedy?
19—What is the chemical name of salt?
20—If you emulated Walter Hampden, would you act, run or fly?
22—In what State was Barbara Frietchie's home (abbr.)?
24—Suffix.
25—What is represented on Japanese flag?
27—The trident was symbol of authority of what Roman god?

Down
1—What Biblical king was son of Kish?
2—Per cent (abbr.).
3—What creature will avoid six across?
4—Near
5—Romberg's "Student Prince" is what?
8—What was Jonathan's relationship to I Down?
9—Capuchin monkey is what?
11—Officer in U. S. Army wearing four silver stars would be what?
12—Where is Algiers?
14—What person would be most likely to wear a sporran?
17—Possessed.
18—What is the "one" of cards and dice?
21—What is mentioned in Bible as "planted by the rivers of water"?
23—Rude house is what?
25—What was nationality of Cevantes (abbr.)?
26—Greek letter

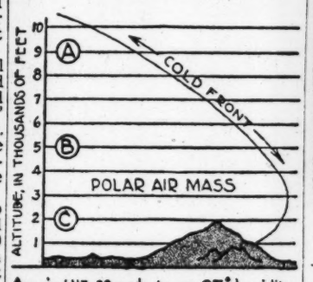
(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Did You Ever Wonder

How Air Masses Can Tell the Future of the Weather?

Determining the probable future weather by air mass analysis was developed a few years ago by airline meteorologists. This method of forecasting made possible the prediction of what the flying condition will be for the next 32 hours along an airline route.

The "sea of air" which surrounds this globe of ours and through which pilots of transports must plot their course is not a single uniform whole but rather is made up of various distinct bodies of air, sometimes continent-wide and miles high, each having its own combination of characteristics — temperature, humidity, density, and velocity.



A—wind NE 38 m.p.h.; temp. 27°; humidity low. B—wind SE 7 m.p.h.; temp. 35°; humidity low. C—wind E 15 m.p.h.; temperature 56°; high humidity.

Factors of wind velocity, wind direction, and humidity vary widely at different altitudes.

When two or more such air masses collide and interact, unsettled weather is likely to result.

The two most common air masses to affect our weather here in the United States are the cold and dry polar masses and the warm and humid tropical air masses.

The moving edge of an air mass is called its "front." A "cold front" descending from the north will result in tumbling temperature, rain or snow storms, and gusty winds, due to the interaction between the cold air mass and the warm mass it is displacing.

The front of an air mass tapers to something of a narrow edge, the unsettled weather resulting from its progress may readily involve areas hundreds of miles broad and long.

Data concerning the location, movement, and character of the various air masses is obtained by observations made daily from scores of weather stations. Hydrogen balloons are released carrying instruments which record and broadcast automatically an amazing mass of data concerning the characteristics of the air aloft. Theodolites check the drift of free balloons to determine the velocity and direction of the wind at various altitudes.

The data so obtained enables the meteorologist to calculate the size, shape, height, location and characteristics of each air mass. By application of physics facts he can calculate the probable movements of the air masses and the resultant weather conditions for hours and even days ahead.

W. P. Keasbey

Jerri-Cans

Jerri-cans, of five gallon capacity, are used on the battlefield to deliver fuel to fighting equipment.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor by Bill O'Malley
"It's getting chilly in here"

Daily Anecdote

Wrap and Tie

Once when the late Opie Read was editing a small country weekly, he was besieged by a number of amateur writers who desired to contribute to his paper. At length he published the following notice:

This is a reply to our correspondents who have been asking us how they can get an article into our newspaper. It all depends on the article. If it is small in bulk, like a hair-brush or a tea-caddy, spread the paper upon the floor, and, placing the article in the center, neatly fold the edges over it and tie with a string. If, on the other hand, the article is something bulky, like a folding bath-tub or a clothes-horse, we really could not recommend our little paper. We would suggest that you use one of the large New York Sunday papers.

What's Happened to It?

Over 11,000,000 tons of coal were shipped from Lake Erie ports to docks on Lake Superior during the past season; shipments to all Great Lakes docks totalled nearly 45,000,000 tons.

Example

Somewhere in the Southern Pacific

A young serviceman who had just been assigned to a tent with five other men, arose early one Sunday as was his habit. He polished his boots, donned his best uniform, and went about his usual duties before attending chapel.

His new tentmates surveyed him with curious interest, until one finally asked, "Where do you think you're going?"

"Chapel," came the quiet reply. The others mulled this over for a moment and then one of the tentmates said, "I used to go to church when I was a kid." The one that was up and dressed replied, "You ought to try it again sometime, it certainly wouldn't do you any harm."

The incident was not discussed that following week but the following Sunday there was a different scene to be witnessed in that tent. The five tentmates were actively engaged in scrubbing themselves and getting dressed. The young serviceman noticed their activity and asked: "Hey, what gives? Where are you hepcats shuffling off to?"

With a slight drawl one answered, "We're going to chapel and it wouldn't do you any harm to come along."

All six boys attended services that morning.

Today's Quotation

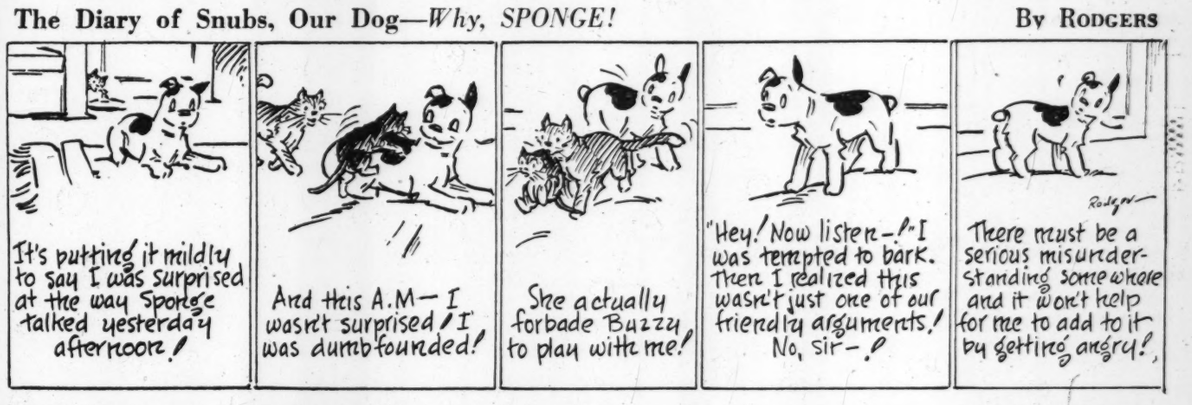
Better that we should err in action than wholly refuse to perform.—SIMMS

NEWS ITEM— FRIDAY, OCT. 27TH, IS Navy Day! HAIL THE MIGHTIEST FLEET THE WORLD HAS EVER KNOWN!
UNITED STATES NAVY
JOHN PAUL JONES IN NORTH SEA
HALSEY AT MIDWAY
SPRUANCE IN MICRONESIA
DECATUR AT TRIPOLI
DEWEY AT MANILA BAY
KINKAID & HALSEY OFF THE PHILIPPINES
L.F. van Zelm

The Taffles—*Falling for an Ambition* By PALMER

LIKE MANY OF US— (WHO STILL HAVEN'T LOST IT) SQUIGGLES HAS A SECRET AMBITION TO DO A HAND STAND.
BAM!
IT SOUNDS LIKE HE DIDN'T MAKE IT AGAIN—
DIDN'T MAKE WHAT?
BAM!!
SQUIGGLES IS TRYING TO DO A HAND STAND BUT APPARENTLY HE PREFERS SITTING!
Tom Palmer

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Why, SPONGE!* By RODGERS


It's putting it mildly to say I was surprised at the way Sponge talked yesterday afternoon!
And this A.M—I wasn't surprised! I was dumbfounded!
She actually forbade Buzzy to play with me!
"Hey! Now listen—!" I was tempted to bark. Then I realized this wasn't just one of our friendly arguments! No, sir—!
There must be a serious misunderstanding somewhere and it won't help for me to add to it by getting angry!
Rodgers

The Adventures of Waddles—*Surprise Attack!* By THE HAGERS

NOW I KNOW WE'RE INVOLVED IN A MYSTERY. A SECRET PANEL!
THOSE STAIRS MAY FURNISH ME WITH ENOUGH MATERIAL FOR SIX ISSUES OF PULP PERILS.
LOOK AT THE DUST! NO ONE HAS BEEN UP HERE FOR YEARS.
THERE'S A LANDING AHEAD
AN ARMORED SPEAR-HEAD!
THE HAGERS

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1944 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Decision at Sea

A half an hour at sea can set the course of history for a hundred years. The American and Japanese Navies have just been spending a few decisive half-hours together in the waters off the Philippines and farther north toward Formosa. The outcome seemed forecast by a study of the developments leading to these encounters, as set forth in these columns during the last few days. History, it now is clear, has been decided for the better.

Brawn was not the whole explanation of the result. Admiral Kinkaid, for example, had to do some fast thinking before splitting his Seventh Fleet in two to meet the double-pronged assault of the Japanese toward Leyte. But the over-all strategy in which these naval battles were fought has obviously outrun Japanese imagination, as the naval power now amassed against Japan has outrun Japanese resources.

Leyte was a hook baited with dynamite, the Japanese now know. Even if they suspected this, still they had to bite. The landing of Americans on Leyte was a challenge they could not ignore. They could not permit American power to consolidate itself at the heart of their new oceanic empire.

The naval risks involved in an attempt to dislodge the Americans might be great. The Japanese could balance these risks in only one way—by the sheer weight of the forces dispatched to the battle scene. They seemed to count on this weight more than on the ingenuity of their commanders.

Thus Admiral King reports that the three forces sent out by the Japanese comprised "practically all" of Japan's naval power, and that it was "quite remarkable" that the enemy should have brought two of these forces into the confined waters of Surigao Strait and the Sibuyan Sea. We may hear more on this strange maneuver, particularly if American commanders in hot pursuit of the Japanese ships find themselves in difficulty with land-based aerial ambush. But at this moment the Japanese venture looks like a flamboyant display of bad judgment.

What the Japanese have left after this battle seems to be a fleet which must withdraw to its bases for protracted repairs while its commanders meditate on what has happened to United States naval power since the attack on Pearl Harbor woke the Americans up. Japanese leaders may now try to bolster home-front morale by pointing to the presence of Japanese war craft nearer to the Japanese homeland, ready to fend off invaders. But the function of a navy, as every reader of Mahan and the other naval strategists knows, is to go out and meet the enemy as far as possible from the home shores.

The sea battle now making tall headlines may be written as large in history, too, along with the battle for France and the turning point of land warfare which was marked at Stalingrad. The jubilation reported from Washington and Pacific way stations may well be transmuted by the American people into quiet and strengthening gratitude as the implications of the victory become clearer.

Ingenuity Unrestrained

Life after the war is going to be a strange and wonderful thing, barren of annoyance. The streets of crowded cities will no longer reek of gasoline exhaust fumes, butter will not get hard as a brick in a refrigerator, the crease will no longer come out of your trousers, and if you happen to like shooting "clay pigeons" you can get a gun that throws out its own targets.

We can detect no flaw in this. It sounds fine. The only question is, Will postwar ingenuity know when it has gone far enough?

We learn, for instance, that on January 1, 1945, the Farm Bureau Federation will begin using aerial photographs to help census takers locate remote farmhouses and study agricultural production. We are inclined to raise an eyebrow at this.

Imagine lying on your back on the side of a grassy hill, with maybe a stalk of timothy in your mouth, and seeing an airplane droning by overhead. Don't bother to let your fancy play with the far lands to which it may be winging. It's probably just taking the census—and your picture!

Already we sigh for the good old days when we could go find a lonely spot and Get Away From It All.

Chinese Pioneering

At the Dumbarton Oaks conference the Chinese Government made a proposal which deserves the sympathetic study of educators and laymen interested in promoting better understanding among the nations of the world. James Marshall, member of the Board of Education of New York and Executive Vice-President of the American Association for an International Office for Education, has issued a statement in support of the plan.

"The proposal of the Government of China," said Mr. Marshall, "gives due recognition to the need for a continuing agency to deal with education on a world basis as fundamental to world peace. The Chinese Government has been the first to emphasize that such an international agency could promote international understanding and friendship through educational means and remove possible causes of international ill-feeling."

In its formal declaration in favor of an international educational agency the Chinese Government is blazing a trail to one of the unconquered frontiers which must be opened up if the different nations of the world are going to live together in peace. Barriers on the trail are national interests, racial, cultural, and religious differences. These have held nations apart. The logical way to conquer these roadblocks on the avenue to a better world is through education. China, with its 400 million population, grave domestic troubles, and with the knowledge that a long and difficult trail lies ahead to bring the enlightenment of the new era to its masses, is pioneering both for itself and the other nations of the world. It seems logical that an International Office for Education could fill an important need in winning the peace.

Honesty in Government

There will be a warm response among millions of Americans to Governor Dewey's plea for honesty in government. The need is always present for upholding higher standards, and distrust of their Government and of "politics" in general by a multitude of citizens is a weakness in our society. Many observers would agree that the Roosevelt Administration has increased it. It has not had such public scandals as the Harding regime, but it is vulnerable to much of the attack Governor Dewey leveled against it—and to more.

There have been open repudiations of promises such as Mr. Roosevelt s in 1932 to cut Federal expenditures by 25 per cent. There have been slippery episodes like the manner in which the plan to pack the Supreme Court was offered. There have been cases like that in which Senator Robinson "took the rap" for a "misquotation" of a White House statement. There have been things like the attempted appointment of Boss Flynn as Ambassador to Australia. And there has been the cynical "Santa Claus" attitude on vast distributions of relief money.

The One Thousand Club, exposed by Governor Dewey, is one of the rawest arrangements to trade "special privilege and prestige" for campaign money that has come to light in years. The whole picture is one of the most effective supports he has produced for his slogan, "It's time for a change."

Much of the New Deal approach to politics is expressed in the campaign pamphlet Mr. Dewey quoted, "Politics is the science of how who gets what, when and why." But this cannot be said to be a new concept or one on which any party has a monopoly.

We all know that individuals and blocs have habitually sought favors from government. Under many a Republican regime the chief campaign funds came from beneficiaries of high tariffs. Political pressures for pensions have always been an evil. The New Deal extended and streamlined the system by offering the farmers, the workers and the unemployed government aid in return for votes. Governor Dewey is now offering to hold up farm prices and wages and to extend social security benefits to 20,000,000 more citizens. Many of his friends are troubled by his use of quotations taken out of context. They feel also that the promise to "bring 10,000,000 heroes home promptly after victory" should not in honesty be lightly made.

This does not mean that the voter must just give up under the impression that all politics is dishonest. There is much honesty in politics, and the voter must vigorously demand more of it and reward it.

Why Handicap Him?

Bert Was Mighty Handy to Have Around

A Dispatch From the Farm

By John Gould

One of the casualties of this war is Bert Coombs's blacksmith shop. I drove by it the other day—all locked up, windows punched out, and not even an auction bill tacked to the door. Bert, they tell me, is building ships, and undoubtedly is making far more money than he ever made at his forge. But Bert's affluence won't compensate entirely for the loss sustained by the town of Bowdoin. Perhaps we should have something like the old system of patronage, and maybe we could find a wealthy sentimentalist who would support Bert just for the sake of dropping in once in a while to see him shoe a horse, or to discuss town affairs in appropriate language.

Bert is the fourth generation of his family to work in the old shop. His great-grandfather was the one who shod a goat. The old fellow had a billy that would butt

anything in sight, and about everyone in town had had his equilibrium punched out from under him at one time or another. In the winter the boys would tease the goat, and entice him down onto the skating pond.

On the ice, the goat was helpless, and he slid and skittered ludicrously as he tried to knock off a taunting boy on fleeting skates. This kept the boys in gay spirits, but it didn't suit the goat. His wrath mounted, but he had no one to butt. Mr. Coombs, noting this frustration from the window of the smithy, and being a thoughtful man, no doubt compared the poor goat with people tormented by the slings and arrows of outrageous fortune, and decided to take a hand.

Therefore, one Sunday morning when nobody would be around the shop, he blew up the fire and made eight tiny shoes for the goat. Being cloven-hoofed, the goat had to be shod like an ox, but the size of the feet made it a job for extreme craftsmanship, and it took nearly all day. Finally, with specially forged brads, the shoes were fitted and fastened, and the goat was let down from the sling all shod and sharpened.

The next day the boys enticed him out onto the ice again, but now the goat could handle himself better than the boys could, and he dug his needlelike caulkers into the glassy surface and had the best day of his life. Mr. Coombs enjoyed himself, too.

Lately, of course, Bert has had to take up other things to make a living. Where his grandfather had horses waiting all the time, and sometimes hired a man to heat the iron, Bert has had few horses, and turned to tinkering and what not. He wired houses, did plumbing, fixed radios, repaired bicycles, mended machinery, and, although he hated it, has been known to fix an automobile. He got to be town treasurer and tax collector, managed the local ball team, kept hens, and tried about everything. He was a jack-of-all-trades, and good at each.

Once he invented a way to make tinsel cloth. Time was that Europe had a monopoly on this, and Bert read it somewhere and decided he could do it. For years he supplied the circuses, moving picture studios, and theaters with gaudy tinsel cloth for costumes and scenery. You could see his stuff on Hollywood ladies if you went to the movies, or on the elephants and monkeys if you went to the circus. Evidently it's quite a trick to make tinsel stick that way.

Being a town officer, he kept an eye on the poor, and one pauper used to come in and pump the bellows for him. Bert would give him some pocket change, and then one day he set the fellow on the anvil and cut his hair. After that he trimmed the pauper up every two weeks, and people said the fellow was the best groomed man in town. Bowdoin doesn't have any regular barber, so after a while somebody who forgot to go to town on schedule for a haircut, but who wanted to go to Grange looking fairly decent, asked Bert to trim him up. By that time Bert was as good as any barber; so he got out his clippers and shears, and from then on he was a barber, too.

One day an inspector from the State Health Department came into the shop and told Bert he'd have to stop barbering. "This place isn't sanitary," he stated officially. Bert said, "Nobody never said it was."

But for some reason the State law about such things exempts towns of less than 200 population, and Bert knew that. So he told the inspector the door was directly behind him, and no one was likely to impede his progress as he departed. Bert has always pondered on the legislative reasoning that allows a blacksmith to cut hair in Bowdoin, but forbids it 10 miles away in Brunswick.

Anyway, the old shop is closed up, and if Bert intends to open it again come peacetime, it's plain the interruption will have spoiled everything. Some things you just can't come back to. Probably, the way the business was falling off, Bert won't want to—but he was mighty handy to have around, and on a rainy Saturday the old blacksmith shop was a grand place to take a weighty problem. Or, if he had one in, to see a horse shod.

West Coast Japanese

The Bookshelf

Carey McWilliams ranges the entire scene of Japanese-American relations in PREJUDICE: JAPANESE-AMERICANS: Symbol of Racial Intolerance (Boston: Little Brown, $3). The conflict is in cultures, not races, in Mr. McWilliams's estimation. "Since the traditional culture of Japan contrasted so sharply with the culture of Western America, it also becomes possible, in the case of the West Coast Japanese, to show how cultural traits mistakenly become identified as racial traits, and with what consequences."

A nation preoccupied with latest headlines forgets earlier landmarks in the course of this phase of Orient-Occident relations. The current problem, in which tens of thousands of American-born citizens have been deprived of "liberty and the pursuit of happiness" because of the war crisis, cannot be said to have begun merely with the attack on Pearl Harbor.

With the effectiveness of methods used against the Japanese-Americans proved more than their legality at this stage, the record of economic, political, and social discrimination wants responsible weighing by the American public, else democracy and justice have not functioned.

This record has been provided by Mr. McWilliams, whose scholarship appears unimpeachable. He has identified himself with social reforms. There are many sections of the national community, especially in California, that immediately discount Mr. McWilliams as a leftist. Without attempting to try him on this score, it is pertinent only to verify his facts and not to conclude that the argument is answered if the arguer is thrown out of court.

Californians and others who have practiced prejudice in its active and passive forms by no means include the entire community, Mr. McWilliams makes clear. By bringing prejudice into the open, he hopes to make room for tolerance to grow.

R. K. S.

De Gaulle-Franco Pact Pure Expediency

An Intimate Message From Washington

By Joseph C. Harsch

The reports that General de Gaulle's new French Government has found it expedient to extend diplomatic recognition to General Franco's Spanish regime put a strain on the facial muscles of some individuals in our State Department.

It took self-control on their part to refrain from reminiscences over the comments which emanated in the old days from General de Gaulle's associates over American expediency. The Free French were always the first to decry expediency when applied by Washington to Martinique and St. Pierre and Miquelon and Darlan and Giraud and General Franco.

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Now, it seems, expediency is on another foot, for good authority exists for believing the reports in spite of French Embassy denials that diplomatic recognition of Franco is involved. Not that there isn't good reason for expediency, in this case. Washington is well aware of the reasons and inclined to be sympathetic over General de Gaulle's problems. His military establishment is new and small. It is suffering from the same supply difficulties which are cramping all Allied operations against the Germans.

It has, nevertheless, been given the very considerable task of containing and reducing the German garrisons which are holding out along the Bay of Biscay coast. There are 30,000 well-equipped and well-entrenched Germans in St. Nazaire and L'Orient; 20,800 defending the naval base at La Pallice and La Rochelle, and another 12,000 at the mouth of the Gironde River blocking the Channel to the port of Bordeaux. There are still supposed to be a dozen German submarines operating in and out of La Pallice. A German communiqué claimed sorties by the garrison at the mouth of the Gironde.

The French have asked for American or British troops to help them with these German garrisons and have been turned down. They have asked even more hopefully for heavy artillery and ammunition. They have been promised some when the port of Antwerp is clear. Meanwhile, they have been told that all of central and southern France is their responsibility and that they will have to handle it as best they can.

The corollary of all this is that the French Government simply does not have any reserve strength when it faces Spain.

Under these circumstances, it is not surprising that one of the first official acts of the newly recognized French Government was to agree to an exchange of diplomatic representatives with General Franco. And Washington would be the last capital to assume from such an exchange any basic fondness in Paris for the regime in Madrid which served the Axis cause so well.

It is taken for granted that Paris will want to see a return to liberal and democratic government in Spain as soon as it can be brought about. But French initiative in bringing about such a change is hardly indicated at an early date by the act of opening Paris to an Ambassador from the Caudillo of Fascist Spain. And the matter now rests heavily on French initiative. The issue is on the physical border of France and any action to precipitate a change in Spain affects France more materially than any one other Allied nation. Therefore, Washington and London are both likely to consult France carefully before taking steps themselves.

Europe is left, however, with the anomaly of the French Government in Paris exchanging Ambasadors with Madrid while Spaniards who have been fighting in the French forces of Resistance, and are nominally at least under Paris command, are actually fighting Franco's troops on the Spanish side of the border.

Unofficial versions of what happened at the Moscow Conference continue to put a constructive interpretation on that exchange. The report that a single three-power commission would administer the former enemy countries in the Balkans was mistaken. Nothing new was decided on. The mistake arose out of the fact that Allied control commissions for Bulgaria, Romania, and Hungary are to function as previously planned. Moscow did not initiate a new departure. But it did confirm a previous arrangement. The implication is the same. Moscow continues to accept British and American representation in the control of former enemy countries, even when those countries are in Eastern Europe on Russia's borders.

Italian Farmhouse

Traveling in a jeep along the sweeping coast road, with the blue bay and Vesuvius with his plume at our right hand, and mountains on the left, we found the real Italy. We crossed a good five-arch bridge over a deep gorge, one arch of which had been excellently demolished by the Germans, and excellently repaired with temporary bridging by the sappers, and then turned inland, up a sharp, rough road. It developed into a track, of loose stones, twisting and climbing, with handsome scenery below us. Only a jeep could have made the journey. Tanks, I was told, were the last users, German tanks in retreat, and they had ruined it.

After climbing for several kilometers, we rounded a sharp bend and we were in a tiny village; narrow one-vehicle width street, colored houses flush with it, and a minute piazza where we stopped. A crowd of children and loafers, who had been idling in the piazza in the evening sun, crowded round with exclamations of "Inglesi" and smiles and Churchillian salutes. My guide explained that our jeep was the first British Army vehicle in the village, except for one patrol which passed through swiftly on the tail of the Germans.

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Leaving the driver to be gazed at by the crowd, I followed my guide up the well-worn steps and into a large room full of people. They were grouped round the two sideboards, the table, and the two very large double beds. There were relatives and there were children. All shook hands, all talked, all were affable. One of the children was a boy of 12, 1931 class, named Raphael. He looked it: large-eyed, with beautiful skin and complexion, and shyness in conflict with friendliness. He took my cap, and a bar of chocolate and an English sixpence. For the rest of the visit he was at my side.

Cutting through the flaring chatter, the farmer led me to the courtyard—more genuine than a stage set. Flagged, a fountain which had not worked for two centuries, exotic scarlet fruits hanging to dry, a dog scratching, many white rabbits in a pile of hutches, and a scent of garlic were the properties.

With Raphael still at my side, we went back to the living room where I was made to sit down and plied with food, in no rational order. Green figs, opened, and stuffed with walnuts, egg-fruit, sliced and pickled, anchovies, pomegranate, and other strange dishes. From the conversation, helped by my interpreter, I learned that the two elder sons, 16 and 17, had been taken by the Germans two weeks ago, with other young men of the village, as they left, either to fight against the Russians or for labor camps. Meanwhile, a large basket of oranges and lemons, big as your fist, with stalks still on them, were brought, and walnuts and mushrooms—rather ominous-looking mushrooms.

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With an effort, I broke through the hospitality and stood up. During the chattering of farewell, with invitations to spend the day there, or the week-end—presumably sleeping in one of the vast beds—I looked around the room again, for it was the genuine Italy, largely untouched by war, even by Fascism, and not spoiled by the over-kindly British troops. I noticed a large photograph of the King of Italy, and beside it a faded rectangle in the wallpaper where until recently another picture had been dutifully or perhaps admiringly hung. The room had atmosphere, it was vividly home to many people; the look of it, the disorder, the talking people, above all the scent, made of a hundred different scents.

Raphael handed me my cap and we left, down the steps to the jeep. All crowded around and several asked for a ride. Then I remembered that my 48-hour rations were in the jeep, and I carefully forgot standing orders about giving food to civilians. The lady of the house accepted with a gratitude which was moving a tin of bully-beef and two packets of army biscuits. It caused a sensation. Amidst the new outcrop of chatter, I told the driver to get moving. With several people festooned about the jeep, we drove off, down the stony road where the tanks had gone, where the youths of the village had gone, leaving everybody smiling and waving, except young Raphael, who stood on the steps, saluting.

DAVID S.-D.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Introduction of Christianity

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In a letter from your correspondent, Kenneth A. T. Pinnock, published in The Christian Science Monitor on May 3, 1944, it is stated that in A. D. 597 St. Augustine came from Rome and introduced organized Christianity into England. This statement is misleading. Christianity is known to have been first taught in Britain by Joseph of Arimathea in A. D. 36-39. Also, it is acknowledged that Christianity was adopted as the national organized religion in Britain about the year 150 A. D.

At the time Augustine came to England, Christianity had been firmly established in Britain for centuries. Ynys Widrin (Glastonbury) and Siluria being the first great monasteries and seats of learning built,—and there were duly appointed bishops to the various sees.—Augustine really came to obtain the submission of these British bishops to the Bishop of Rome, as Pope, or head of the whole Christian Church. The British bishops then refused absolutely to acknowledge anyone above themselves but God. It is right that these facts should be known.

It is further interesting in regard to the connection of Britain with very early Christianity to know that Gladys, the Christian daughter of the British king, Caradoc, was sent to Rome and was adopted by the Emperor Claudius and took the name Claudia. She became the wife of Pudens, a Roman of means, and these two are both mentioned in St. Paul's Second Epistle to Timothy. Their daughter, Claudia Pudentiana, established the first Christian Church in Rome. Linus, whom Paul consecrated as the first bishop of Rome, was the son of Caradoc and brother of Claudia (Gladys).

It is seen, therefore, how great was the British influence in the establishment of Christianity in Rome. That the British was the first national religion was confirmed when challenged by Spain and France at the Council of Pisa in 1417 and again at the Council of Constance in 1419 and it is now definitely admitted. These are all very interesting facts in connection with early Christianity and I think deserve to be more generally known than they appear to be.

London — F. LOVELL LEE

Oahu's Example

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The day after the Pearl Harbor attack, the 493 saloons or their equivalent on the island were closed and a blackout established. With the blackout still in force, Chief of Police W. A. Gilbreathson reported: "Crime in Honolulu is down to nothing. There has not been one case of sabotage, nor a stick-up nor a murder since December 7."

The saloons were closed for 77 days, with only 268 arrests for all causes. The ban lifted, there were 643 arrests for all causes in 30 days.

The recent commission's report failed to suggest a cure. Wouldn't it be well to experiment along the same lines used at Pearl Harbor for a time, and note results?

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